Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,960.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
18th Feb.	† MANTUA	10885	.....	...
26th ,,	† CALEDONIA	7588	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	† PERSIA	7951
12th ,,	† EGYPT	7912	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
26th ,,	ARCADIA	7009	.....	...
2nd April.	INDIA	7911	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10819	.....	...
9th ,,	ARCADIA	7903	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9105
23rd ,,	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10909
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7588	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 548,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
AFRICA	4730	R. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4262	G. Gilhuber	16th ,,
KOSSOVA	3413	A. Foresti	1st April
BRESSNZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4730	R Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4262	G. Gilhuber	16th ,,
KOSSOVA	3413	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWARTS	6000	B. Belaura	24th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7388	G. Radich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675 ,, 750*
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 ,, 635*
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice ..... ,, 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... ,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back ,, 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675
Single Class to London ..... ,, 515 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILING.

The new s. s. "GASTEIN," will sail from Bombay about the 1st of March direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarcen and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
AUSTRIA	B. Cobol	7388	24th Feb. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Hendonhall	due 22nd February	Philadelphia.
Tredegar Hall	due 12th March	,,
Spanish Prince	due April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 17th Feb.	2 a.m.	O Mandvi
LILARA	2,171	Fri. 18th Feb.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 21st Feb.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebander, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSSRAH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 17th Feb. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahamera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,610 tons, on Monday, 21st Feb. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 2,967 tons, sailing on or about the 19th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

16th February, 1910.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
*C City of Athens	5800	...	Feb. 17 1910
A Trafford Hall	5821	Mar. 2 1910	...
†C City of York	7704	,, 12 ,,	Mar. 19 ,,
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 ,,	...
C City of Glasgow	6457	...	April 15 ,,
B City of Madras	4694	Apr. 11 ,,	,, 22 ,,
†C City of Calcutta	7512	,, 25 ,,	,, 29 ,,
B Walton Hall	4933	,, 29 ,,	May 6 ,,
C City of Manchester	8554	...	,, 7 ,,
C Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 ,,	...
C City of Karachi	5357	...	,, ...
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.
C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.
† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.
No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
a City of York	7704	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	19th Oct. ,,
a City of Calcutta	7512	22nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	525	390
To Naples	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return ...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. I. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES of all kinds without limit to size, shape or weight received and forwarded cheaply and quickly to all parts of the World prepaid or charged forward by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addressee in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ld., Pickfords Ld., and Sutton & Co., for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.
HORNBY ROW,
Post Pox 249,
BOMBAY.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. 1910
DUMBEA	5,685	Rabinfat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,533	Martin	9th June ,,
SALAZIE	4,147	.....	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Relufat	4th August ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barill ..	25th Feb. 1910.
NERA	5,533	Martin ...	25th Mar. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Syojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe'

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States)	RANGOON
BATAVIA		SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.
The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.
Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."
THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE
For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz..
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.
A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.
This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5-5.
Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.
Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.
HOUR HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI, AHMEDABAD and KARACHI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAMNADAS HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. Messrs. Khattau Mahanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HAJIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Amounts for 12 months are received at 44 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, BAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON W. S.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

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Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
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Grease.
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Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
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SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING.

Daily Lessons, 8-30 A.M. to 12 noon, under the Tuition of Miss PHILLIPS (Certificated Teacher).
TERMS MODERATE.
Assistance given in securing positions.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 24th February, 1910, at 6-30 p. m.

BEN. H. MUNDY,
Honorary Secretary.

24th January, 1910.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the President, Rangoon Municipality, up to 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1910, for the SUPPLY of 15,000 Tons of the best quality of Bombay (unbroken) Stone to be delivered before the 31st March, 1911, in quantities of not less than 1,000 Tons per mensem. Tenders to state the rate per ton of 20 cft., delivered and stacked ready for measurement at the Stone Depot, Dunneedaw, or such other Depot on the river bank as may be ordered.

The specifications, terms and conditons may be obtained at the Office of the Chief Engineer, on payment of Re. 1 per set. Each Tender must be accompained by a receipted Municipal Chalan for Rs. 1,000 and must be superscribed "Stone Ballast Supply."

No Tender will be considered unless strictly in accordance with the terms and conditions.

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 4,000 to complete the required security.

The Municipal Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to assign reasons for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order,
R. O. WALES,
Secretary,
Rangoon Municipality.

Rangoon, 9th February, 1910.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY
TIMBER SLEEPERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of two lakhs and fifty thousand SLEEPERS for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, during 1910-11, delivery of half the quantity to be completed by 1st October, 1910, and of the other half by 31st January, 1911.

Tenders may be submitted for each period separately if preferred. The sleepers should be 9ft. 6in. long, 10in. wide and 5in. thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian Sal—Deodar or Burmese Pynkado, Western Australian—Hill-Grown Jarrah, New South Wales—Mixed Harwoods, Tasmanian—Mixed Harwoods, Queensland—Mixed Harwoods } Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.

Java Teak.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each kind of timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian, and Java Teak sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers; the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta. Sal and Deodar sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include cost of spreading for inspection and delivery into trucks at these stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the tender.

The tenders must be submitted duly filled in on the prescribed form and be addressed to

"The Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow," the envelope being sealed and superscribed "Tenders for the supply of sleepers."

They must reach the Manager's Office at Lucknow before noon of 15th March 1910.

Unless these conditions are complied with the tender will be liable to rejection without consideration.

Forms of tender and specifications can be obtained on payment of Rs. 100 from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow.

Payments made for tender forms will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders provided a 'bona fide' tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the tenders.

No tender will be considered unless it is written on the prescribed form with all details clearly stated.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance; he further reserves the right to accept any tender in part.

W. A. JOHNS,
Officiating Manager,
O. & R. Railway.

Manager's Office, O. & R. Railway,
Lucknow, dated the 3rd February, 1910.

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ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES, Coupled with indifferent treatment ?

IF SO, TRY

M. BUTLER & CO.

And you will find that they are not addicted to FANCY PRICES, And will give you prompt attention.

Call or write for anything you require to

M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POO

AMUSEMENTS.

Under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES
of that most laughable Comedy
"FACING THE MUSIC."
will be given at the
EMPIRE THEATRE
(Kindly lent by The City of Bombay Buildings Co., Ltd.)
On THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24th
in aid of
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL,
and on MONDAY FEBRUARY 28th
in aid of the
ALL SAINTS SISTERS, MAZAGON.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

The Rev. John Smith ..... Mr. Duncan Wilson
John Smith ..... Mr. A. T. Cooper
Dick Desmond ..... Capt. C. T. Davis
Col. Duncan Smith ..... Mr. H. M. Kendall
Sergeant Duffell ..... Commander Vines
Mabel ..... Mrs. Vines
Nora ..... Miss Bingham
Miss Fotheringay ..... Mrs. Fredk. Wyllie
Mrs. Ponting ..... Mrs. Handasyd Hopkins
STAGE MANAGER, Mr. SYDNEY. T. PEASE.
By kind permission of Colonel Wallace and officers
THE BAND OF THE 1st GLOSTER REGIMENT.
(Band Master Mr. A. F. HAWKES)
Will Play.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—
Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.
Gallery, Re. 1.
Box Office at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

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LOCATION,
GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BEHIND FIRE BRIGADE STATION,
FIRST TURNING TO THE LEFT WHEN OVER KENNEDY BRIDGE.
Look for the 4 big Lamps.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
OUR NEW MONSTER PROGRMME,
OUR NEW PROGRMME,
Admitted to be better than the first.
AGAIN TO-NIGHT at 9-30.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 19TH.
GRAND PRESENTATION NIGHT
when Handsome trophies will be presented to the Winning Jockey and Trainer of the Byculla Club Cup.
NEXT MATINEES } SAT. & SUN.
NEXT MATINEES } Feb. 19th & 20th.
Booking at SOUNDY & Co.
N.B.—Special Tram Cars running from Grant Road Terminus to all parts of Bombay.
N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to the Re. One and Rs. Two Seats.
Madame HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE, Manager.
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GRAND ATTRACTION.
TRADES AMUSEMENTS
AND SPORTS OF
BOMBAY.

We write all Bombay to come and see these beautiful pictures illustrating every-day life in Bombay. The Native Streets, Jugglers, Industries, Parsees, Drilling School Children, etc., etc.
COME AND LOOK OUT FOR YOURSELF IN THE PICTURES
OUR THIRD ITALIAN ART FILM,
CARMEN
And our usual series of comics.
LOOK OUT
FARTHEST SOUTH
with
SHACKLETON.

A grand series of pictures shewing the dash for the South Pole, secured for Bombay at an enormous royalty. See our hand-bills for dates, etc.

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EXCELSIOR MANAGEMENT
WISH TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY THAT
THEY ARE NOT CONNECTED
WITH ANY OTHER
CINEMATOGRAPH
in Bombay.
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NEXT MUNICIPAL BULDINGS,
BORI BUNDER.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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MACGOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
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And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE ? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
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Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office : BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
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WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.
Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
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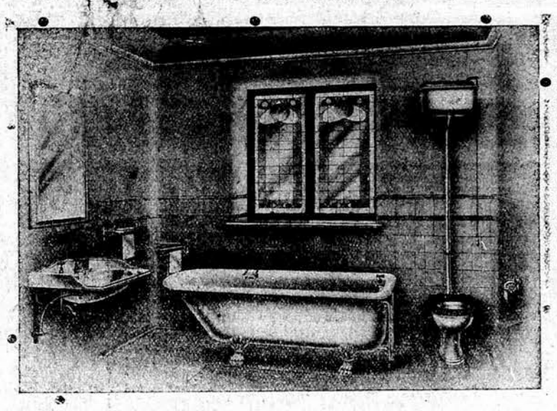
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Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner
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Select Bill of Fare. Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY,
MARINE LANE.
BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
Cabin and Crew Biscuits.
Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

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A fully furnished top floor FLAT, from 1st May to middle October, in Beryl House Wodehouse Road.
Apply—
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A MOST desirable property at Mussoorie, on Vincent's Hill, in the most healthy part of the Station, consisting of 2 well built Houses, fully furnished in every detail : Cook Houses, Servants, Houses, Stables, an Orchards, Flower and Vegetable Gardens, on over 10 acres of mostly well wooded land, within easy distance of the Shops, Library, Church and Happy Valley. Electric Light and water laid on with a charming view of the beautiful Doon.
For further particulars apply to Box No. 230, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
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TO BE HAD FROM
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SOLE AGENTS.
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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
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AND - - - - - -
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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 45 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being an undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For
SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS
it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' "—June 15, 1903.
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Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR :
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," 3-4 per thousand ; and if printed on 5-lb. Re 1-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

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			Rs.
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Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats	...	...	For offers.
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HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	...	...	2,500
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BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	...	...	5,000
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REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	...	...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	...	...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.
WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.
They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.
Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.
CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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(Opposite Lipton's).

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Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.
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ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £ 1,500,000
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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.
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BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE
RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net)	...5,690 for	£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908)	...	,,	81,349
Annual Income	...	,,	1,406,762
Assets	...	,,	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete epitome of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians. Published at 10 annas. Subscription, inclusive of postage, Rupee Seventeen or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 2 annas each up to 18 months old; over 18 months, one additional rupee for every year

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AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH
AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE
THIS EVENING & EVERY EVENING
OUR GRAND PROGRAMME OF
STAR FILMS.
A PLEASANT RESORT OUR
CHARMING AL FRESCO
ENTERTAINMENT.
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED GROUNDS
BAND! BUFFET!
DON'T MISS THIS WEEK
MACBETH
CHARLES I AND JESTER'S DAUGHTER, AND OTHER FINE SUBJECTS.
WATCH THIS COLUMN DAILY FOR SPECIAL SUBJECTS.
Prices and Times as Usual
FOR
THE MOST UP-TO-DATE LIVING PICTURES
FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.
VISIT THE
NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, February 15.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	...82 —1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	...25·13—1/2 ungd
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	...99 +1-4
Berlin Cheques on London	...20·47 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ...	...24+3-16
Do. 2 months hence. ...	...24+3/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by Eastern buying.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ...	63 7/8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ...	... 1-3-15
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February.	
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£ 100,000
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	96 1/2 unchgd
Discount bank Bills 3 months' sight ...	2 1/4unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	2 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77·9
Interest day to-day loans	1 1-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	1 3-8—1-8

MANCHESTER, February 15.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	10,000
Do. do. called	2,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	.....
Do. Day's Imports... ...	15,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot, Fair demand, steady.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ...	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	9-16—9
Egyptian F. G. F.	15+ 1/8

Cotton Delivery	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Mid Uplands	7·87	7·96	7·84	7·92	7·77
G. O. C.	—½	—½	—½	—½	—½
	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	J.-F.
Liverpool	7·72	7·40	6·39	6·81	6·89
	—½	—½	—2	ungd	ungd

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, February 15.

Good Khandeish	... 6
F G Kuandeish... ...	... 6 4-32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, February 15.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 22,000
Do. Last year	... 26,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain...	... 1,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	... 11,000
Futures at New York ..... Mar. 14·72—7	Declined owing to weakness New Orleans market & to longs unloading.
Do. at New York ..... May 14·31—3	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15-15—15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/4+1/16
Demand Bills	4·86 +1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	52 +1/2
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	15 1/16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ...	March 14·37—10
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 15·06—9

LINSEED.

LONDON, February 15.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 56 1/4	
" " months, Feb.-March.	
" " Ports, Hamburg.	
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Done.	

WHEAT.

LONDON, February 15.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs	37 3/4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Buyers, etc.—Buyers.	
Tone—Steady.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	39 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Steady.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat —	45 3/4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore ...	... 45 1/4
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Dull.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship...	58 1/2
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Rapeseed—Quiet.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.	
Do. Months—Mar.-April.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hull.	
Do. Whether Buyers, etc.—Done.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Nominal.	
Tone—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 8-7 Value.

SUGAR.

Sugar—16 2 1/4—May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

METAL.

Copper Brazilers ...	...£ 70 0 0
Yellow Metal	...£ 6 3/15
Tin Plate	...£ 0 13 9
Bar Iron Belgium ...	...£ 5 12 6
Iron Corrugated sheets ...	...£ 12 5 0
Basic Steel Bars ...	...£ 6 2 6

ARRIVALS.

"Coronation" and "Fairport."

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

Our circular is rather bullish; crop 1,05,00,000, consumption 1,25,00,000.

BOMBAY, February 16.

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone was steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months, sight Credits. Being Council Bills day the Banks closed earlier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/16d.
Demand do.	1s. 4 1-16d.
3 m/s credits on London	1s. 4 7/32d. to 1s. 4 1-4d.
Demand Marks	135 3/4
Demand Francs	168 1/2
3 m/s ,, ...	170 1/2
3 m/s Marks	138 3/4
30 d/s. Hongkong ...	129 1/2
,, Shanghai	173 1/2
,, Japan	150 1/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market is steady. The rates opened at 93 11-16p.c. both for ready and settlement and later on improved to 93 3-4p.c.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was up by 3-16 at 24 both for ready and forward and New York was up by 1-2 at 52.

Local gold market was quiet but steady. Both up-country and local demand were moderate and prices fluctuated by half to one anna; very little enquiry for sovereigns and prices declined by quarter of an anna. London market in silver was firm on account of having a good demand from China and locally it opened at Rs. 63-8-0. There was a good demand for forwards and prices were put up by an anna at Rs. 63-9-0 at which rate market closed. For ready there was a good demand and about 195 to 200 packages changed hands during the day. There being a good demand for ready speculators were firm with an upward tendency. We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p
97 touch Fakirsett...	23 8 0
97 touch	23 8 0
National Bank	24 0 3
Chartered Bank	23 15 6
Sovereigns Shield	15 0 3
Do Dragon	15 0 3
Australian	24 0 0

SILVER.

	Rs. a. p.
17 1/2 Penny	63 9 0
17 Penny ready	63 8 0
Local per tola	0 9 9
First Settlement	123 9 0
Second ,, ...	63 13 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Quiet. Home prices were down by 3d.; very little business for ready and forward and prices remained unchanged.

Rapeseed :—Dull. Home prices declined by 3d. Prices declined by one anna with very little enquiry for ready.

Poppyseed :—Steady. Moderate demand for ready and forward. Prices unchanged.

Mowrassed :—Firm. Good demand for ready and prices fluctuated a little.

Castorseed } Quiet but steady. Prices re-
Gingellyseed } mained unchanged.

Wheat : Home prices declined by 6d. Locally business is dull. Market quieter.

Cottonseed : Very little enquiry for ready. There being more sellers for forward prices declined by 4 annas. Market dull.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 9 14
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 9 11
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 6
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 7 0
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 4
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 10
Castorseed ...	... ,, 33 to 34
Mowrassed... ...	... ,, 6 9
Maize	... ,, 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 38 to 40
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 31 to 36
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 35 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...	} ,, 43 to 44
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Harsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/15	} ,, 40 to 44
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	} ,, 38 to 43
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} ,, 37 to 39
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} ,, 41 to 42 8
Do. Moggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	} ,, 46 to 50
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	} ,, 36 to 37
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	} ,, 36 to 41
Club No. 1 ...	
Delhi 70/80 ...	
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 32 to 35
Cottonseed ...	... ,, 23 to 24

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 14th February:—

Wheat	2,705 cwts
Linseed	6,938 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	2,794 ,,
Gingellyseed	23,637 ,,
Poppyseed...	217 ,,
Groundnuts	8,174 ,,
Castorseed	2,353 ,,
Rice	3,637 ,,
Myiabollams	11,541 ,,
Cottonseed...	69,418 ,,
Mowrassed...	543 ,,
Gram	1,142 ,,
Joowar	847 ,,
Maize	995 ,,

SPINNINGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 3,327 1-2 for March and 3342 1-2 for April and closed at the same rates.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,457 1-2
Yellow do.	64 1-2
Indian Specie	53 1/2

MILLS.

Colaba	1,115
Framji Petit	1,730
Davide	377 1-2
Jamshed...	165
Hindoostan	425
Khatao	710
Kohinoor	682 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,330
New Great Eastern	175
Nagpore	1,620
Standard	1,087 1/2
Swadeshi	1,140

PRESSES.

New Berar	535
New Mofussil	780
Volkart's United	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co... ...	399
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref.	154 X. D.
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	315 O. D.
Central India Mining	335
Colaba Land & Mill	1,119 1-2
Treacher & Co	565

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka	120
Ahmedabad-Prantej	615
Amritsar-Patti	133
Tapti Valley	455

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 15th Feb:—

Khandesh	3,489 Bales.
Central India	2,898 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	4,698 ,,
Berar	4,967 ,,
Central Provinces	2,645 ,,
Comras...	18,615 ,,
Dholera	1,320 ,,
Broach...	2,249 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	85 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	1,706 ,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	1,986 ,,
Sind	1,105 ,,
Persian	33 ,,
Total ...	21,704 Bales.

FREIGHT.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	16 0	... 16 6
Dunkirk	17 0	... 17 6
Havre	16 6	... 17 6
Hull	15 6	... .
Liverpool	16 6	... 17 0
Marseilles	16 6	... 17 0
Genoa	16 6	... 17 6
London...	16 6	... .
Hamburg	16 6	... 17 6
Venice	17 6	... 18 6
Open Ports	March	... 16 0
Do.	April-May	... 15 9

Market quiet with poor business passing.

COAL.

The supply of E. I. Railway wagons is poor Market steady.

We quote:—

	Qual	Rs. a. p.
Jharia Steam Coal ...	1st	4 0
,,	2nd	4 0
Steam Rubbel Coal ...	1st	3 0
,, ...	2nd	2 0
B B Rubbel small ...	1st	3 0
,, ...	2nd	1 14 0
Smithy Coal ...	1st	3 8 0
,, ...	2nd	2 8 0
Soft Coke ...	1st	3 8 0
,, ...	2nd	2 12 0
Hard Coke White Long ...	1st	8 8 0 to 10 0 0
,, ...	2nd	5 to 6 8 0

METALS.

We quote:—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21	Rs.56 0
		28	
		35	
		42	
		56	Rs.56 4
		63	
		70	
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		21	
		28	
		35	Rs.45 0
		42	
		49	,, 45 8
		56	
Tin Ingots.		...	,, 39 14
Spelter	S M	...	
	M M	...	,, 19 6
	J	...	
	G	...	
Georgehntte		...	,, 22 10
Copper Ingots	K S	...	,, 49 12
Copper Sheathings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14			,, 62
Yellow Metal Sheathings		lbs. 14, 16	,, 48
		10, 12	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, February 15.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
		Rs.	Rs.
20 Packages...	...	95,910	39,147
1 Bundle ...	...	6,525	...
1 Box ...	...	9,180	1,119
3 Bundles ...	...	1,890	2,505
5 do ...	...	3,000	2,439

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Dollars.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle ...	1,625	...	...
23 Packages...	...	19,570	...
1 Box ...	...	37	...
3 Bundles ...	...	6,000	...
3 do ...	...	4,210	...
5 do ...	...	13,170	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
D. Khimjee ...	Linga	Kurrachi
Sundry Importers	Majidi	Jeddah
H. S. M. Dadysetty	Mohammadi	do
J. H. E. Obadiah	Egypt	Alexandria
M. Mackenzie & Co	Dwarka	Bushreh
E. Hayim ...	do	Bagdad
A. M. Meer ...	do	Bushreh

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 15th Feb. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	95	111,857
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	64	74,674

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Caledonien," Feb. 17.

Passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Caledonien" to-day from stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at Ballard Pier at 4-45 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at Prince's Dock, Disinfection Station, at 1 p.m. with all their baggage:—

de Belabre, Captain and Mrs
Pilate Marquise and Mademoiselle
Belle, Mrs
Hotchfield, Mr and Mrs
Boeswillwald, Mr
Irani, Mr M. K.
Dwnzier, Mr
Ahmed, Mr S G
Cottoo, Miss
Cotten, Mrs W
Riach, Major A H D
Kennedy, Major J K
Oddy, Mrs, child and inft
Sloane, Mrs, and child
West, Mrs
Doumanian, Mr
Luquet, Mr
Heath, Mr Paul
Amin, Mr M P
Mitchell, Mr and Mrs
Mitchell, master
Kirkup, Mr J
Sen, Mr J

ADEN.—Sarnes, Mr Edward.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th February 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	...	...	.....	...	...
Teheran ...	16	1	30 p.m.	1	10
Suez	16	2	30 p.m.	0	25

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Abwaz and Mohammereh interrupted. Telegrams being stopped from Borazjoon (11-11-09.)

Turkish Route interrupted (12-2-10).

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION
Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.
MORRHUOL CREOSOTÉ
(Chapoteaut)
RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS
OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS
Sold by all Chemists.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEBRUARY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—16 cwts condiments, H Muncherji and Sons; 1,004 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 2,000 cwts maize, Kalli Bros; 259 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 28 bales wool, Moolchand; 2·6 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 40 bales wool, B Hurbhum.

Trafford Hall s—1,995 cwts maize, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—1,579 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 178 cwts myrabolams, T Memraz; 40 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 45 cwts deer horns, J M. Rehmtoola; 50 bales hemp, F Khoopchand.

Glenesk s—147 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 340 cwts mussoor Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—105 cwts gum R Damji and Co.

Elysia s—15 bales skins Enrico N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—910 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp and 250 bales cotton fly K Visbram and Co.

Trafford Hall s—10,005 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Haydn s—5998 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—50 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

Caledonien s—200 bales cotton the Bombay and Co 50 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—4000 cwts bone meal E C Nanji; 475 cwts myrabolams E Oomersey.

FOR HAVRE.

Broadwater s—1120 bales cotton Prier-de-Saone and Co; 50 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 600 cwts buffalo horns E Mahomed.

Caledonien s—1 not reed oil M. A. Rutheria.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hillfern s—9997 cwts groundnuts, 4017 cwts nigerseed, 4017 cwts rapeseed, 2000 cwts linseed and 900 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—1495 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 834 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 230 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 165 bales cotton, C. Peraj and Co; 125 bales cotton waste W. Wolf and Sons, 2,698 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts linseed and 14,097 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros, 453 cwts myrabolams T. Canji, 100 bales hemp R. Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schoenfels s—165 bales hemp J.N. Kapadia and Co; 336 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 550 bales cotton, P. Vishram and Co. 2,001 cwts. poppyseed, 4,000 cwts cottonseed E. D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts myrabolams, H. Anandrao and Co; 500 cwts myrabolams, T Canji; 6,030 myrabolams, W. Bechar; 2,004 cwts myrabolams, E. Omersey, 100 cwts olibanum S. Cooverji and Co; 25 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Schoenfels s—13,014 cwts gygellyseed E. D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—409 cwts cottonseed A. Khimji.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—7 bales cotton Vatcha Ghandi and Sons; 500 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 250 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton B Shamji and Co; 1,201 bales cotton M B Kaisha; 1,740 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Yetorofu Maru s—589 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton Ghazebrook and Co; 2,750 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton B Shamji and Co; 49 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—335 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s—275 bales cotton M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

EXPORT MANIFEST.

S S Fernmoor 1,191 tons Captain J A S Adams sailed for Antwerp on 2nd day of February with 9,120 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR ANTWERP.

1,500 tons manganese ore, Tata Sons and Co; 500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co; 140 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed, 6,727 bags teelseed, 5,136 bags groundnuts and 2,105 bags castorseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bags castorseed, N Laloobhoy; 1,667 bags teelseed, L Dreftise and Co; 667 bags teelseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 302 bags teelseed and 935 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 165 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 7,965 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co.

S S Eilsline 2,502 tons Captain T Newton sailed for Hull on the 8th day of February with 317 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR HULL.

317 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 5,361 bags cottonseed, A Khimji; 3,128 bags cottonseed, V Oodhawji; 3,200 bags cottonseed, C Morarji; 6,400 bags cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 14,520 bags cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 1,524 bags cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co; 11,600 bags cottonseed, W Becher; 3,423 bags cottonseed, T Memraz; 14,790 bags cottonseed and 3,734 bags castorseed, L Dreftise and Co. 700 bags cottonseed M Laloobhoy; 680 bags cottonseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1,050 bags cottonseed and 800 bags cottonseed G Bhimji.

S S Etonian 2,444 tons Captain W L Davies sailed for Antwerp on 8th day of February with 1,485 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR ANTWERP.

1,500 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co; 300 tons manganese ore and 1,400 bags castorseed. 113 bags teelseed Killick Nixon and Co; 867 bags mouraseed and 3,532 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros; 607 bags castorseed M Purshotamdas and Sons; 667 bags teelseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1,333 bags teelseed and 667 bags groundnuts and 495 bales cotton Volkert Bros; 1,521 bags myrabolams T Canji; 1,351 bags castorseed N Laloobhoy; 700 bags poppyseed and 6,400 bags groundnuts L Dreftise and Co; 702 bags myrabolams E Oomersey; 720 bags myrabolams S Cooverji and Co; 1,334 bags groundnuts M Valabhdas, 375 bales cotton waste C Perseji and Co; 176 bales hemp E Oomersey; 100 bales hemp J W Kapadia and Co; 550 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	3	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	2	2	18
C Market Dhobi Talao, Famaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	4	2	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalxumi ...	2	2	9
E Mamgon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	5	4	16
F Parel, Sewree and Bion...	1	1	10
G Mahim and Worli ...	1	0	10
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Harbour ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	6
Total.....	18	13	89
Thisday last year.....	13	13	104

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
February 16th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	72	43	2
B	319	303	65
C	171	87	7
D	121	55	6
E	229	123	16
F	59	7	2
G	54	10	0
Total to date...	1,016	627	97
Total rats killed			1,643

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

OTTO—February 9, at Lucknow, the wife of T. A. Otto, a son.

DEATHS.

CHATTERJIE—February 1, at Bangalore, Lieut.-Colonel N. Chatterjie, I. M. S., retired, of cerebral hemorrhage, aged 56.

LEETE—February 6, at Yamethin, Upper Burma. Harry, only son of F. A. and Mrs. Leete, aged 2 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election by the Justices of 16 members of the Corporation, Corporation Hall, 1-40 p. m.

Bombay Open Polo Tournament.

Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.

Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Camballa Hill, 10-30 a.m.

India Agency Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 63, Apollo Street, 3 p. m.

Sind and Punjab Cotton Manufacturing Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4-10 p. m.

Back Bay Bath Company, General Meeting. 7, Forbes Street, 6 p. m.

Wilson High School, Prize-giving.

Novelty Cinematograph 6·30, 8·30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, benind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "People are naturally so honest that they seldom think they have to live up to it."—New York Press.

Departure of a Chief.—H. H. the Raja of Dewas left Bombay on Tuesday for his territory.

The Honble Mr. Jeevanjee.—The Hon'ble Mr. Allibhoy M. Jevanjee is proceeding to Mombasa by the s.s. "Kaiser" to-day.

Death of a well-known Khoja Gentleman.—The death occurred last week of Mr. Kasambhoy Ismailbhoy, Nazoor treasurer of the Junagbad State, The Koja community of Rajkote closed all business for a day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The Anjuman-i Ahbab.—A public meeting of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay will be held to-day at 6 p. m. (B.T.) at the new building of the Katchi Memons' Lagan Sara opposite the Mosque of Ismail Habib (Memon Moholla) to present addresses to Mr. Haji Suleman Seth, the new Sheriff of Bombay, and to Mr. Manivi Hakim Nakhbandi on passing his final examination in the Grant Medical College.

Miniature Sculpture Work.—At Schoen House, Wodehouse Road, some clever miniature sculpture work is being shown by Mrs. Josepha North, a Danish lady, who has recently come to the city. She has made a speciality of the medallion portraits which have been so popular in London, and in all probability she will give a public exhibition of her work next month.

A Handsome Donation for Higher Education.—Shri Carransinghji Banadur, Thakore of Lakhter, who had been staying in Bombay for some days, has left for his territory. He has made a handsome donation of Rs. 25,000 for the encouragement of higher education. The amount will remain in charge of Government and the interest will be applied to awarding scholarships to those students who study for higher education in agriculture and arts.

Death of a well-known Parsi.—Mr. Ruttonji Bhikaji Karanjavalla, a zealous member of the Bandora Municipality, died on Tuesday last. He commenced life as bullion-keeper of the French Bank. He was subsequently a teacher in the Kipon High School and head master of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir School at Gandevi. He was honorary secretary of the Gandevi High School and a trustee of other institutions.

A Prize Distribution.—Mr. Chunilal Vijbhucandas Mehta presided at a meeting held last Sunday on the premises of the Aryan Education Society for the distribution of prizes to certain young Hindu cricketers. The secretary, Mr. Vijaikar, read a report on the working of the Cricket Club, which was at present in a good financial condition. There were 125 members on the rolls of the Club. With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

Band at the Princess Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March ...	Le Conquerant ... Hume
Selection ...	The Merry Widow ... Lehar
Valse ...	The Dollar Princess ... Leo Fall
Selection ...	Miss Hook of Holland. Rubens
Spanish Serenade ...	La Paloma ... Yradier
American Sketch ...	By the Swanee River. Myddleton
Galop ...	The Tourists ... Fredbe

Music at the Victoria Gardens.—By kind permission of Colonel W. R. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Gloucester Regiment, the Band will render the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes, Bandmaster, this evening:—

March ...	Spandau ... Held
Overture ...	Village Festival ... O'Kee's
Song ...	Violets ... Wright
Selection ...	Martha ... Flotow
Dance ...	Venetian ... Solomon
Valse ...	Rosen aus dem Sueden ... Strauss
Selection ...	The Toreador ... Caryll
(a) Bell Gavotte.	Wedding Bells ... Rimmer
(b) Intermesso.	Mosquitos Parade ... Whitney

Honour to Dr. Nacoda.—A well attended meeting of Mahomedans was held in the hall of the Anjuman-Hoods L

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey .....Special Service vessel
H I M S Minto.....Comdr C M Luck.....R I Marine
H I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 16.

Britannia.....1969 Helen .....Bo & H S & Co
Blake .....3896 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Barsby.....2482 Marsey.....T Morrison & Co
Bulimba.....1607 Butler.....M M & Co
City of Vienna.....2936 Greenham...B & P S N & Co
Dwarka.....759 Moxon.....M M & Co
Edeando Inusi...3016 I Hrsylich...Shaw Wallace &Co
Ethelwynne.....2046 Heath.....T Morrison & Co
Goalpara.....1338 Whytehead.....M M & Co
Hillfern.....2776 William.....W & A Graham& Co
Imaum .....2704 Weydchl.....K Nixon& Co
Morven.....2272 Saunders.....The Indo Burma Petrolium & Co
Nasseri.....911 Miere.....B & P S N & Co
Oceana.....5507 Bruce.....P & O S N Co
Rachill.....2504 Dowell...W & A Graham & Co
Shah Navaz.....2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Sheikh .....2828 Waivo.....Killick Nixon & Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot.....B & H S N& Co
Wardha.....2552 Archdeacon.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Lindsay	2499	Harris	N F	11-9	James Finlay & Co
B Devanha	4735	Powell	Stream	12-2	P & O S N Co
B Trafford Hall	3431	Hood	Liverpool	2-3	Killick
C & R Denbigh Hall	3210	MacPherson	Karachi	19	Killick Nixon & Co
D & E Hidalgo	2760	Croft	Hull	17-2	James Finlay & Co
G Mahomadi	251	Geddie	Zanzibar	20-2	B & P S N Co
H Kaiser	1713	Holdt	Zanzibar	17-2	A Strandes & Co
L Budrie	1613	Collinson	Aden	18-2	G Jeswaji
M Fakkri	2555	Revill	Mauritius	19-2	Bombay & Horsa Co
N Umzumbi	2133	Mitchell	Hull	19-2	W & A Graham & Co
O Moshtari	1109	Primrose	Stream	16-2	B & P S N Co
P Glenesk	2093	Hurst	Antwerp	1-3	Killick Nixon & Co

M W D D

Caledonia	3529	W Hayward	London	28-2	P & O S N Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	929	Fakeera	Mangalore	18-2	Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Esmail	N F	N F	Bo S N & Co

H W V D

Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	18-2	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sofala	3436	Boseman	Rangoon	19-2	M M & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Haig	Liverpool	25-2	W & A Graham & Co
4 Capti	2717	France Co	Hongkong	17-2	F R S N & Co
5 Upada	3382	Willcter	N F	N F	M M & Co
7 Schoenfels	3811	Rode	Hamburg	22-2	W & A Graham & Co
8 Haydn	2482	Ferguson	Marseille	22-2	N-F Ralli Bros
9 Chunda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	20-2	M M & Co
10&11 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	12-3	P & O S N Co
14 Kasara	505	Elton	Suachra	17-2	M M & Co
15 Yetorofu Maru	3967	Keith	Kobe	25-2	N Y Kaisha
16 Broadwater	2466	N F	Liverpool	26-2	T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Shah Ameer s.....	Pigot	Mauritius, Feb. 2

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Franconia s	Kamenarovich	Hull
	Macedonia s	Andrews	Shanghai
	Khalif s	Watts	Rangoon

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Wednesday :—

Steamer Kasara, Elton Persian Gulf.
" Capri, Dini Hongkong.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer Yetorofu Maru for China.
" Caledonien for Marseilles, etc.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel	From
10	Clan Macmillan	Coast
11	Rabenfels	Antwerp
14	Islanda	Rangoon
14	Vindobona	Triests
14	Teesta	Straits
14	Wathfield	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. s. s. "Mantua" with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday, the 18th instant.

The Florio and Rabattino S. N. Company's s. s. Ischia from Hongkong left Singapore on the 16th instant.

IMPORT.

S S Yetorofu Maru 3,067 tons Captain A Keith arrived in harbour on Tuesday with the following cargo :—

FROM JAPAN.

829 matches, 92 silk yarn, 41 clocks, 90 straw boards, 3,246 copper, 331 glass ware, 140 camphor, 73 cotton goods, 51 matting.

FROM HONGKONG.

183 matting, 80 rattens, 5 silk goods, 30 camphor, 610 cassia, 13 glass beads, 22 glass bangles, 30 fan.

FROM SINGAPORE.

12,123 planks, 1 tea, 50 sago flour, 1,367 rattens, 3 silk, 665 betelnuts, 2,328 rice, 53 damar, 45 gambier, 58 nutmegs, 182 gum benzoin, 9 black pepper, 54 tin, 11 mace.

FROM COLOMBO.

430 betelnuts, 238 tea, 152 coir yarn.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 17th February.

140.—Musketry.—The Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing (1st Period only) daily from to-day Thursday the 17th instant. Firing to commence at 7 a.m.

141.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on Sunday next, the 20th inst nt. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th February.

Parades for the week. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Thursday the 17th inst.—Company Drill and Guard Mounting Drill for the Proficiency candidates and recruits in the Town Hall Compound at 9-30 p.m.

Saturday the 19th inst.—The full Gatacre Teams and Specialists of each Company to mann the Guns at Mahalurmi Fort and carry out Battery Drill. Members to parade at Grant Road station at 4-50 p m.

Cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Sunday the 20th inst.—Practice 6th B L C from Mahalurmi. Each Company to completely mann the two 6th B L C Guns to carry out Instructional practice.

All members to parade sharp at 10-30 a.m. in the Fort.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

E. E. Coy. Friday the 18th instant—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

WITH reference to the Fire, which occurred in OUR PREMISES, we beg to notify this will in no way interfere with the regular transaction of business.

S. ROSE & CO.

J. H. HOLMES & CO..

MANUFACTURING ELECTRICAL - - ENGINEERS. - - -

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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD. BLUTHNER. SCHIEDMAYER. RICHD. LIPP. GROTRIAN. STEINWEG NACHF. PAUL WERNER. MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

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FOR CASH——HIRE PURCHASE——HIRE.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 62, Crystal Palace, Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply "Bombay Gazette Office."

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Bo 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 17th February 1910.

THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Chancellor struck the key-note of the Convocation Address on Tuesday, when in his brief speech he quoted Aristotle: "The end of man is an action, not a thought; but the sober actions of men—and no other actions can conduce to the general good of mankind—are determined by their thoughts." It is, said His Excellency, "essential to know exactly what is, before deciding what ought to be. I ask you to believe me that the questions to which your attention has been or may be drawn are exceedingly complex and fraught with dangerous issues and that patriots, as you will wish to be, must think deeply before allowing their imaginations to be swayed by the glamour of ideas which ignore the great truths of the situation and which, if they could be realised, would inevitably involve the ruin of India." His Excellency sought to warn his hearers against possible dangers to themselves, as individuals, and to their great country. So too, Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor, in his oration of greater length, sought to inculcate principles of moral rectitude and of prudence. The Vice-Chancellor made timely reference to the tendency of the age among students, and endeavouring to discover the source of that tendency, declined to endorse the frequently expressed opinion that Macaulay's system of higher education is at fault. It is not surprising, he thinks, in the present state of things in India, the fiendish acts of some young men and the teachings and conduct of some grown-up men have more than ever prominently brought the problem of education in general, and University education in particular, to the front and disposed some to ask the question in all seriousness, whether our educational system, both lower and higher, has been on right lines. The Vice-Chancellor rejects this view, though forced to admit that the educated men, who have been brought up under it, may not be, taken as a whole, all that men of culture, who have the hall-mark of University degrees ought to be. Sir Narayen, however, takes comfort in the conviction that in many important respects they are an improvement on their ancestors of the periods which preceded the introduction of higher education. That may well be, but the Vice-Chancellor goes further and accepts the dictum of "competent authorities," that the public service has improved in tone and efficiency, since graduates came to be employed in the judicial and revenue services.

Yet Sir Narayen, fortunately, does not close his eyes to the fact that despite the intellectual awakening he referred to, there is another side to the shield. He recognises the forces working among us, which have already cast a shadow on the good name of our young men "and which threaten, if not extinguished with all the moral strength we can command, to peril the future of the country." The University can exercise moral strength only, but something more is required before those forces can be subdued. It was of course no part of Sir Narayen Chandavarkar's duty, as Vice-Chancellor of the University, to travel beyond the University's responsibility in the matter. But as to what particular form moral effort shall take, the Vice-Chancellor is in some doubt. "The question of religious education is not simple; even in England it has given rise to difficulties. At the same time it is essential for a youth to be brought up in some faith. But if any one believes that religious education in schools and colleges will mend the present state of things, all I can say is that I doubt it." Sir Narayen would begin earlier with the training of youth, and we believe he is right. It is forgotten that the school and the college are not the only world in which the young men move, learn, imbibe ideas and influences; that the home and the community are schools in their own way, educational factors in the growth of young men and that if these young men have fallen on evil times and become objects of distrust, it is because of the influences more of the home and of the community than of the school or college. The principal teacher of a boy is his own father. But the fact is not sufficiently clearly appreciated. There is much to be said in favour of the old Hindu system of the training of children as expounded by Sir Narayen Chandavarkar. Pity 'tis it is no longer observed. As he says, times have changed. "We live in an age of criticism and we have all of us become critics. We find fault with one another and are anxious to reform others than ourselves. And in the presence of our children we do not hesitate to air our disparaging opinions about men, great and small. Our boys take their cue from us and become critics themselves, who think they are as competent as their fathers or, even more, to sit in judgment upon everybody. They are among the foremost at public meetings and are allowed to take part in discussions."

It is wrong and the effect cannot but be baneful. Furthermore the class of reading in favour is not calculated to improve either mind or morals. The Vice-Chancellor is not the only one who could give scores of instances within his own observation to illustrate mental and moral chaos in social circles. But there is at present little apparent hope for improvement. "The Hindu elder, with all his advance has no well directed, clearly defined, convictions as to his duties, religious and social. He excuses himself on the ground that he is passing through a transition stage; we drift and are aimless in the home and society. The result is our young men have become our masters and dictators. At present religious awakening, of which we hear so much, does indeed mean the war of sects, the doctrine of hatred and the distorting for political purposes of the teachings of the Upanishads and the 'Bhagawad Gita.' Sir Narayen gave the students he addressed, and those elsewhere who may read his speech, sound practical advice they may, with profit, follow: "Live your lives nobly, not indeed to remake the world, for you have not made it, but make the absolute best of what you are by diligence and devotion to all that is pure and lovely."

THE CROWD AND THE ELECTIONS.

THE recent contest at the polls deserves to be treated at length by one of our great psychological students, for when forces sufficiently strong to stir the stolidity of the Englishman are at work some strange discoveries can be made. Realising this several French papers sent their best writers to study the effects of the crisis on the spot, and perhaps their opinions, when fully formed and written, will be the most noteworthy contributions to the literature of a bloodless civil war. For the past election has been different from all its predecessors. Once again proof has been given of the curious aloofness of London from itself. Huge crowds gathered to see the results published each night and each result was greeted with mingled cheers and groans. That is only natural, but the cheers and the groans were those of individuals, not the voice of a crowd. A spectator of this has analysed it and his conclusion as to why a London crowd is different from other crowds, is simply that a large part of it always consists of critics and onlookers, not actors in the drama. "The cheers never reach that full roar which comes from thousands of men deeply moved. This is not merely because the London crowd is not composed of the same quality of men as that in a great industrial centre. The real reason lies deeper. London has no common life. However closely parked a London crowd, there is no common interest and no common tradition. The men have not worked together, they belong to no single trade, they live in distant areas. Birmingham knows its own mind, Manchester has a common purpose but London does not exist." The absolute aloofness of the Londoner is shown in many ways. In a provincial town the man who sees a serious street accident looks in his local paper next day to gather further details, who was the man, what caused the accident, is the man alive or dead? The Londoner sees the accident and passes on to forget it. It matters to him not at all who was the victim or whether he is alive or dead. "It is not his business" and that ends the matter.

But the election has shown other things besides the difference between the Londoner and the Provincial. One of the most remarkable has been the proving of how deep political influence has gone. In ordinary times the middle classes have paid very little attention to what is going on. The majority record their votes and for them the personal interest in the election finishes. The final result, the balance of parties is to them far more of academic than real interest. In the last few weeks this barrier seems to have been swept away. Staid individuals who day by day have rejoiced in the spotlessness of their front steps and the snowiness of their curtains, have been content to make themselves slightly ridiculous by exposing election posters, portraits and what not, in their gardens and windows. Experienced election agents have owned that such a thing has come as a suprise. The shopkeeper, the publican has always been ready to assist, but hitherto villadom has been sacrosanct and villadom in the conduct of its own life is the most conservative thing in the world. Another point which will become more and more prominent is the effect of the motor-car. One Liberal paper almost tearfully proclaimed the unfairness of the preponderance of motor-cars on the Conservative side. Judged dispassionately, there was some justification for the complaint. The shires have gone to that party and the car has had an enormous influence. The man, who, after a hard day's work in the fields, has to walk to the polling station, is perhaps inclined to cast his vote against the party which he identifies with riches and the man who rides swiftly and comfortably—probably a first ride in a car—has that sense of well-being which engenders gratitude and his vote is given accordingly. Undoubtedly a ride in a motor-car must have been something of a bribe to many, even though that aspect never occurred either to owner or passenger, and those rides will be remembered to have effect later in reducing the hostility shewn to the motorist. Hate will give place to envy. Will the other effects of the election last as long however? There are signs that the next election may be soon and, may be, then another volume may be necessary to record a sudden rolapse into lethargy. It is not impossible.

DISEASE AMONG ENGLAND'S SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

BESIDES containing a comprehensive history of the school hygiene movement in England, the first report of the new medical department of the Board of Education shows clearly how much needed a measure was medical inspection of school-children. Truly, as the report says, it is "too soon to attempt any estimate of the extent of the benefits derivable," but certainly, whatever their extent, we are assured that valuable results are being achieved. One of the best evidence of this, though the report barely mentions it, is the rapidity with which local authorities have been pursuaded to look favourably on the measure. Perhaps it would be better to say the rapidity with which they have pursuaded themselves, for in the majority of cases this change of attitude is founded solely on the results of personal investigation and experience. We remember how when the Act was first put in force it was opposed with all the bitterness, which the ordinary councillor can muster against anything that will raise the rates. On many of the most Radical councils it was received with but mild enthusiasm, and the mere fact that during 1908, 328 councils were carrying out the provisions, mostly with enthusiasm and success, speaks volumes in its favour.

The report, we fear, is calculated to give a severe set-back to any ideas of "the awakening of the intelligence of the working classes," of which the Socialist is so fond of prating. Malnutrition which, of course, may be caused as much by unsuitable feeding and pampering as by insufficient feeding and neglect, does not only exist to a large extent but is rising in the poorer districts. Uncleanliness exists to an alarming degree, especially in the manufacturing districts. Figures for Bradford are given as typical and although there has been progress it is rather slow. In 1906 only three per cent. of the children were classified as "clean," 61·5 per cent. were "dirty," 26 per cent. "somewhat dirty" while 9·5 per cent. were "very dirty." Two years later the percentage of cleanliness had risen to 18·5, only 36 per cent. were dirty and 3·5 very dirty. The ranks of the "somewhat dirty" recruited from these two latter had risen to 46 per cent. Still, however, less than one-fifth of the total number were "clean," a sad reflection on the homes of the British workman. Again as high a percentage of the children as ten per cent. are found to have defective eyes and approximately five per cent have defective hearing. None of these poor children, it is safe to say, would ever have received any medical attention prior to the advent of the school medical officer until sight or hearing had become seriously if not irretrievably affected. This applies still more forcibly to the problem of tuberculosis. It is declared that "it is possible, and indeed probable, that phthisis in an incipient stage exists among children to a greater extent than has as yet been suspected." The report points out that, whether or not the actual tubercular infection takes place in childhood, the tissues of the child are in a large number of instances so devitalised by the conditions of his life that though he may successfully resist invasion by the tubercle bacillus, while his surroundings and environment are comparatively satisfactory, the scale may be turned by any additional unfavourable circumstances, as when the child is forced to earn his own living or undertake a larger share of the household work and drudgery. It is thus doubly important that the greatest care should be exercised that the child should live his school-life in the most sanitary surroundings, while of course medical officers and lady inspectors at the same time try to influence parents to improve its home conditions. The Chief Medical Officer, commenting on the results of the first year's work in 1908, which this report covers, expresses the opinion "that whatever be the academical or statistical value of medical inspection and school hygiene generally, it is yielding a substantial result in practical reform." This Act, if systematically and thoroughly carried out, will do much to improve the physical stamina of our decadent urban working-classes, and it is a healthy national sign that local authorities are so readily assenting to the heavy expense which it entails.

THE Viceroy and Lady Minto were to proceed to Barrackpore yesterday evening to spend a week or ten days.

JUSTICES Stephen and Casperz of the Calcutta High Court have applied for leave, the former from the 24th March and the latter from the 25th April. There will also he several other temporary vacancies.

MR. MANNERS SMITH will officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Punjab Government, Buildings and Roads, vice Mr. Farrant proceeding on leave.

THE Government of Mysore have sanctioned the presentation of silver medals to the Patels of the Attigaual and Nandi villages for the good work they did in popularising plague inoculation in those villages.

THE Indian Christians of Madras welcomed the Bishop of Southwark, and Mrs. and Miss Talbot at a public meeting on Tuesday with the Bishop of Madras in the chair. There was a large attendance and an address was read to which the Bishop of Southwark made a telling reply.

ON the night of the 13th instant some riders came over to Serai at Meranshah in the Tochey Valley, about a mile or so from the Militia Post, and fired about sixty shots, but fortunately there was no result.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Trouble in the French Army.

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 28.

VARIOUS unpleasant episodes which have recently occurred in the French army have called public attention to the recruiting question. Quite recently two soldiers of the 31st Infantry Regiment of the Line, quartered in Melun, were condemned to death for murdering an old lady, under circumstances of nameless atrocity, in a railway carriage. This case aroused general horror. People refuse to consider it as an exceptional matter, such as may happen in any organisation where hundreds of thousands of men are concerned. It was sought to establish a connection between this and other similar cases; more particularly was an attempt made to connect this crime with that commited in Macon on which occasion some of the colours of a regiment were destroyed and befouled whose identity still remains undiscovered. The frequency with which such cases occur cannot be attributed to mere chance, but must arise from the fact that dubious and dangerous elements are recruited, instead of being excluded from the regular standing army and being placed in special battalions created for that purpose. Public opinion demanded immediate action. Fathers of familes bombarded the newspapers with letters, in which they complained that their sons were herded together in barracks with apaches and scoundrels of all kinds. It must be admitted that there is a certain amount of truth in this assertion. By the Army Law of 1889, all recruits who had been condemned to a sentence of more than three months' imprisonment for any criminal offence, or who had been sentenced, on two occasions, to a lesser degree of imprisonment were excluded from service in the regular army, and were compelled to serve their time in Africa with the criminal battalions. Those whose conduct had been quite irreproachable for a period of 12 months were allowed to exchange from the penal battalions of Africa into one of the ordinary home regiments. This law was reformed in 1905, it being provided that only those who have served periods of 6 months' imprisonment can be turned over to the penal battalion; by the new regulation no distinction is made between first offenders and others. At the same time the Minister of War has been given the option of allowing those who have shown good behaviour subsequent to their term of imprisonment, and prior to entering on their period of service to be enlisted in the regular French army, and this without undergoing a probationary period of military service. The result of this amendment has been that the custom of sending criminals to join the penal battalions has been practically abandoned, and ex-prisoners are, to all intents and purposes, legally entitled to join the ordinary battalions. By so doing the Army Law Amendment Act of 1905 has opened up a path which may lead to the most serious consequences.

It cannot be denied that this question of the manner in which ex-prisoners are to be recruited, stands in close connection with the enormous difficulties which the whole recruiting problem presents. The lax manner in which criminals are admitted into the regular army is merely a symptom of the prevailing general condition of affairs. As a natural result of the fact that the population of France continues to remain stationary, the Government sees itself obliged to enlist as many men as can be possibly obtained, in order that the standing army may be kept up to its full peace strength. As a matter of fact France has reached the absolute limits of her capacity in this direction. Whereas in Germany only 51 out of every hundred subjects liable to bear arms are actually enlisted with the colours, in France the number reaches 83 per cent. From this fact it becomes evident that the German military authorities can, thanks to a steadily increasing population, exercise a far greater discretion in the enrolment of recruits than is possible in France. The effective strength of the French army is actually about the same as that of Germany: but it must be remembered that Germany recruit from a population of 63 millions, whereas France has only 40 millions from which to select. This is the true reason of many of the existing evils in the French army; it is a problem which cannot be solved by legislative measures.

THE NEW FRENCH TARIFF.

The French Chamber having adopted the new Tariff Bill, the Senate is now proceeding to discuss it. It may be taken for granted that no important amendments are to be expected. A comparison of the new tariff with the existing one proves that France intends to hold fast to the main lines of the commercial policy inaugurated in 1892, intending from time to time to add the necessary developments. The peculiarity of the French system is that, although it provides a general and minimum tariff, it at the same time allows of the existing tariff being maintained, and of rates between the general tariff and minimum tariff beidg conceded to those countries granting similar concessions to France. Ad valorem duties are only provided by the new Tariff Bill as a weapon against those countries which impose a differential tariff on French goods, except in the case of complicated combinations. In an event of this kind the burden will be an enormous one, and amount to 50 per cent ad valorem duty beyond the usual rate, an absolutely prohibitive amount. But quite apart from this, France, as the result of special commercial agreements, will maintain great variations in its tariffs in dealing with other countries. Since Germany, as a result of the Peace of Frankfort, enjoys the Most Favoured Nation Clause, in many instances a careful examination of the different rates in force will be necessary before the lowest existing tariff can be ascertained. This means a great increase of labour for the Custom House officers.

The difference between the general tariff and the minimum tariff is, as a rule, in a proportion of 3 to 2. It is therefore not so alarming as the system coming into force in the United States on April 1st 1910, by which a universal 25 per cent. ad valorem duty is fixed. On the other hand the general tariff in France provides duties for those goods which are not quoted in the minimum tariff. In the United States all goods which are duty free under the minimum tariff remain free by the provisions of the maximum tariff.

The specialisation of different commercial articles has been carried into great detail in the new french tariff. By this means the rate of taxation is, in some instance, considerably higher on certain varieties of the same category of goods than on others. For example, steel wire has a tax of from 7 to 50 francs, according to its dimensions, per 100 kilogrammes imposed upon it by the minimum tariff, whereas the same article for submarine cables in duty free. Variations of this kind will greatly increase the difficulty of administering the tariff. This will prove particularly the case with chemical products, the classification of which is very detailed. In numerous cases it will only be possible for a specialist in chemistry to ascertain, by means of qualitative and quantitative analysis, the class in which certain articles are to be placed. It seems rather ridiculous that, for example, iron containing 15 per cent. of manganese should be differentiated from iron containing 15 to 25 per cent. of the same substance; the former paying a duty of 1 franc 50, the latter of 2 francs per 100 kilogrammes. In the matter of steam engines, the scale is divided into 6 graduations, rising from 12 to 40 francs per 100 kilogrammes, according to the weight of the machine in question.

A comparison of the new tariff with that formerly in force shows a general tendency in favour of increased duties. These are trifling in the case of textile goods, considerable in that of chemical products, jewerly and hardware, and excessive in the case of automobiles.

The new tariff clearly shows that this exact system of specification has been introduced with the object of affording greater protection to the French producer. Experience alone will show whether too much insistence has been placed upon details, and the thankless task of the Custom House officials made unnecessarily difficult.

SCIENCE AND ART IN THE NEW PRUSSIAN BUDGET.

People are fond of calling Prussia a military State. Nevertheless, anyone who has taken the trouble to go into the matter more closely will be obliged to come to the conclusion that Prussia has been displaying, for a long time past, a quiet but energetic activity in promoting science and arts. Both, the excellence of the Prussian Educational System and the high level of the Prussian Universities, bear witness to this. During the excessively hard times which followed closely on the Napoleonic wars, Prussia worked unremittingly for the futherance of science and arts, and, true to this tradition, the new Budget, recently laid before the House of Deputies, shows that very considerable sums are to be set aside for this purpose, although the present economical situation is unfavourable, whereby the Government's freedom of action has been greatly impaired

Under the sums which the new Budget grants for the furtherance of science and arts, may be quoted those set aside for the excavations in Babylon and Kalat-Scherat (Assur). This work is to be continued on the same scale as before. For this purpose 150,000 marks are necessary. 20,000 of which will be provided by the German Oriental Society. Farther the excavations on the site of the old town of Miletus, as well as the investigation of the adjacent Temple of Apollo of Didyma, which must both be preceded with, and for which 80,000 marks are demanded from the representatives of the people. A portion of this sum can be provided out of the present funds of the Berlin Museum. The finds made by the much-talked of Turfad Expedition have also given rise to demands for pecuniary assirtance. The expedition, as everybody knows, has opened up an entirely new ground for the investigation of past civilisation, and when the manuscripts, materials and frescoes, which it has brought back, have been examined, a rich booty is to be expected. In order that the articles in question may be duly catalogued and repaired, the sum of M. 100,000 has been asked for.

Among other matters of a general nature for which the Budget provides, may be mentioned the publication of the most important German musical works from the 15th to the 18th century, as well as a complete edition of the works of Joseph Haydn. Both these important undertakings for the history of music are in full swing the Budget calls for the instalments due, in order that the work in question may be carried forward. The magnificent new museum buildings, which are in course of construction in Berlin, were planned by that talented architect Messel, who unfortunately has since joined the majority. The town architect of Berlin, Hoffmann, Messel's personal friend, will continue this work, the total cost of which will amount to nearly 7,000,000 marks. The Budget provides 7,000,000 marks for the carrying out of all these works, in addition to the one and a half million previously voted for this purpose. A further sum of 100,000 marks is to be devoted to acquiring samples of the old German arts and crafts for the decoration of the principal rooms of the Museum. It is interesting to learn that, as a consequence of the recent attempts made to commit a theft in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, additional measures are to be taken to prevent any such occurrence in the future. Another item in the Budget provides for experiments being made with a new apparatus for the controlling of watchmen, for watchmen to be provided with police dogs, and for some portions of the Museum premises to be guarded by iron gratings. We will pass over the large sums devoted in the Prussian Budget to artistic and scientific aims and will content ourselves with mentioning one important matter belonging to the year 1910: the centenary of the famous Berlin University. In honour of this occasion, the official historian of the Prussian "Alma Mater," Professor Lenz, is writing a history of this seat of learning and the Budget provides for a sum of 24,000 marks with which to cover the expense of issuing 500 copies of this work, which are to be presented to the guests of honour of the Berlin University, as well as to prominent persons and seats of learning both in Germany and abroad.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

Major Douglas, 83rd Battery Royal Field Artillery, has been appointed an Inspector on the Inspection Staff at Woolwich.

Lieut Milne, 55th Rifles, is appointed to the Northern Waziristan Militia.

Colonel McCracken, Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta Division, is granted leave out of India for 7 months 23rd days from April next.

Colonel Fry, 125th Rifles, will officiate for Colonel McCracken.

Major Deas, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Quarter-Master-General's Division, will succeed Major Norman in the Chief of the Staff's Division on the 14th March.

Major Hambro, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut Divisien, will succeed Major Skeen in the Chief of the Staff's Division on 9th July.

Colonel Dallas, R. E., Director-General of Military Works, is granted eight months' leave out of India.

On arrival in India of Major R. E. Tomlin Money Shawan R.E. is posted to the Military Works in the Lahore Division.

Colonel Falcon, 54th Sikhs, is appointed Commandant, 53rd Sikhs.

We have good authority for stating that the last two transports, the H. T. "Dongola" and the H. T. "Plassy," sailing from Bombay this season on the 2nd and 11th March respectively, are now practically full of entitled passengers both 1st and 2nd class, and it is extremely improbable that any indulgence passages will be available in either of these transports.

PARLIAMENT OPENED.

MR. GLADSTONE GETS A PEERAGE.

Mr. Lloyd George and the Irish Party.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Parliament has been formally opened by Royal Commission.

The Speaker has been re-elected after complimentary speeches by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Handerson.

The Labour Party has elected Mr. Barnes as its Chairman.

Mr. Gladstone has accepted a Peerage.

Messrs. Redmond, Dillon and O'Connor conferred with Mr. Lloyd George after the Cabinet.

Lord Charles Beresford states that he will deal with Mr. McKenna's denial in Parliament.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

The Treasury returns show that the arrears of income-tax amount to £12,000,000.

Messrs Redmond, Dillon and O'Connor lunched with Mr. Lloyd George after a conference lasting for an hour. It is understood that the Nationalists will make no deliberate attempt to embarras the Government whatever order of procedure is adopted. The matter will be so arranged as to meet Mr. Redmond's objections.

Lord Morpeth has been appointed the new Unionist Whip in place of Mr. Pike Pease.

A bye-election is necessitated in Swansea by the appointment of Sir D. Brynmor Jones as Recorder of Merthyr Tydvil.

Lord Rosebery presided at a dinner in honour of Mr. Harold Cox last night. He said that Mr. Cox, like Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Lambton, had been sacrificed to the Moloch of the party system. Only in the House of Lords was it still possible freely to utter unpalatable truths. He was confident that the country would insist on a real and efficient Second Chamber. He urged the reference of Tariff Reform to a Royal Commission.

AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCES.

Lord Kitchener's Approval.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Sydney telegrams state that Mr. Deakin, speaking at West Maitland, said that the Australian military scheme had received the approval of Lord Kitchener and it would make the Defence Act more effective. The scheme would come into operation immediately. Appointments were now being made. It would enable Australia to stand for herself in the Empire and to assist the Empire to stand against the world.

ROYAL VISITORS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Prince Henry of Prussia and the Princess have arrived in England on a visit to Their Majesties and the Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg.

THE MUTINY AT CANTON.

Foreigners Safe.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The Consul-General at Canton telegraphs that the disturbances are purely local and that foreigners are safe.

SHORT TIME IN THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

A meeting of spinners of American cotton at Manchester has decided to continue short time until the 26th of April.

THE LATE PRINCE ITO.

Murderer Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The murderer of Prince Ito has been sentenced to death and his two accomplices to imprisonment for three years and eighteen months respectively.

THE PARIS FLOODS.

Fresh Rises.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Several suburbs of Paris have again been flooded by the fresh rises of the Seine and Maine.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

The death is announced of Mr. John Macallan Swan, the eminent artist.

[John Macallan Swan, R. A., 1905; LL. D. 1906; A. R. A. 1894; R. W. S. 1899; Hon. Mem. Secessionists, Berlin, Brussels, and Vienna, was born at Old Brentford. He studied at Worcester School of Art; Lambeth Art School (under John L. Sparkes); in Paris under Gerome, Bastien-Lepage, and Dagnan-Bouveret for painting, and under Fremiet for sculpture. He was elected member, Dutch Water Colour Society, 1884; honourable mention, Salon, 1885; silver medal, 1889, Paris International Exhibition; 1st and 2nd gold medals, Munich; 1st class gold medal, Sculpture Paris Exhibition, 1900; began exhibiting at R. A. 1878, figure and animal pictures; also exhibitor at Grosvenor Gallery and New Gallery; Hon. LL D. Abetdeen, 1906. Principal works: Orpheus; The Prodigal Son (Chantrey Bequest); Lioness Defending her Cubs; Polar Bears Swimming; A Dead Hero; special exhibition of Studies at Fine Art Society, 1897. Sculpture: Puma and Mseaw; Boy and Bear Cubs; Wounded Leopard.]

THE Maharaja of Kashmir has prohibited the entry into his State of the Urdu newspaper "Zumindar" published at Karamabad.

FRENCH TROOPS AMBUSHED IN SUDAN.

A Whole Company Massacred.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Paris advices state that an official telegram from Dakar reports that a French detachment has been ambushed by the Sultan of Massalit, three days' march from Abeshr in Wadai. It is reported that an entire Company of 110 natives under a European Captain, two Lieutenants and two Sergeants have been massacred.

GERMAN-CANADIAN TARIFF WAR.

An Agreement Concluded.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

After a prolonged tariff war an agreement between Germany and Canada has been concluded. Canada remits the surtax, while Germany admits certain Canadian imports under minimum tariff. They include grains, fruits, timber, horses, cattle and meat, but exclude bacon and semi-manufactured articles.

DOCTORS AND CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Meeting in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

Under the auspices of the All-India Medical Association, a meeting of the medical practitioners of Calcutta was held last evening. Lieut.-Colonel U.N. Mukerjee presided. Dr. S. K. Mullick made a long speech in the course of which he narrated the grievances and amongst the resolutions put before the meeting was that purely Civil Medical appointments should be recruited from the independent profession by means of public advertisment as is done for all such appointments in Europe. This will lead to the growth of a good Medical Department and have the most important effect of keeping the knowledge and experience which are lost to the country through the retirement of the I. M. S. officers. Lieut.-Col. Mukerjee, in closing the meeting, deplored the position of the young medical graduate, which he thought was as a hopeless one. To acquire experience the hospitals were not open to him as they were in England or Scotland to his comrades, but he had to enter Government service in a subordinate capacity.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Claim Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Fletcher disposed of the suit brought by Joseph Francis Hare McInemey, Accountant of Port Commissioners, against the Secretary of State, claiming Rs. 40,000 as damages. On 24th August 1908 the plaintiff wanted to board a tramcar opposite Kyd Street and fell over a small white post which stood close to the tram line and had his left arm severely damaged. His Lordship dismissed the suit on the ground that Government was not maintaining the public highway for commercial purposes.

DETAILS PER HIRED TRANSPORT "PLASSEY."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The following details sailed from Southampton on board the hired Transport "Plassey" on 11th instant and are due at Bombay 4th March:—1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, 138; 1st Royal Dragoons, 89; 2nd Battalion, Royal North Lancashire Regiment, 224; 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, 153; 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, 117; 1st Battalion, North Amptonshire Regiment for Aden, 79.

STEAMER SINKS IN THE GANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The steamer "Dauphin," while crossing the Ganges near Sara, struck a snag and sank. There were over a hundred passengers, but all were saved. Arrangements are in progress for replacing the steamer.

HEROISM REMEMBERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 16.

An "In Memoriam" testimonial of the Royal Humane Society, London, has been granted to Mrs. Dawes in recognition of the gallant act whereby her late husband Captain N. B. E. Dawes, R.E., officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Mysore, lost his life in attempting to rescue a cooly from drowning at Krishnarajkata, Hassan District, on the 30th July last.

RIFLE THEFT AT ICHAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The Barackpur police are enquiring into several cases of rifle thefts from the Ichapur Government Rifle Factory. It is stated that about a fortnight ago six rifles arrived from Peshawar for repairs, but after a few days they were missing; again on the 11th instant two semi-manufactured short rifle barrels were reported stolen.

COLLEGE STUDENTS AND DACOITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

Mr. K. K. Mitra, speaking at a reception last night, repudiated the charge laid at the door of College students to the effect that a few of them had committed dacoities. He had made enquiries and could boldly say that not a single College student could be branded with such an infamous Act. He challenged any one to come forward and prove that he was a seditionist or a malefactor in any way.

THE shopkeeper, whose throat was partly cut by robbers recently near the Saidhamid Railway Station on the Frontier, was brought to Quetta and has died of his injuries. He had also received severe blows with the butt-end of rifles.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

New Bills and Interpellations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

At next Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey will present the Select Committee's report on the Indian Companies Act and the Hon'ble Mr. Miller will present the Select Committee's report on the Dourine Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey will refer the Indian Museum Bill to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Sinha, Macpherson, Maxwell, B. N. Rasu, Graham and Madge, Colonel Longe, the Maharaja of Burdwan and the mover. Sir Harvey Adamson will refer the Central Provinces Courts Bill to Messrs. Sinha, Philips, Macpherson, Dadabhoy, Chitnavis, Mudholkar and the mover. The Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Bill to amend the Paper Currency Act will be passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy will ask—

(1) Anent my question on the subject of abnormal rise in the prices of food-stuffs and the appointment since of an officer to conduct the inquiry, Will Government be pleased to state their intentions about the composition of the Commission and the scope of the inquiry?

(2) Is it the intention of Government to place a few non-officials on the Committee as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis in 1908?

(3) With a view to ensure thorough investigation of the question, Will Government be further pleased to order an open inquiry at important centres;

(4) For the clear comprehension of the official action by the public, Will Government be pleased to place on the table the correspondence on the subject between them and the Secretary of State.

2. Is the Government aware that the assessment of the Indian income-tax is not uniform generally without data and unpopular?

3. With a view to secure smoothness in the working of the Act and to inspire confidence among the people, Will the Government be pleased to give to the Civil Courts jurisdiction to hear appeals against the assessment or in the alternative to join non-officials with the revenue officers in the assessment and the hearing of objection?

4. Does the Government propose to introduce into schools a regular course of ethical education, if so, Will such education be purely secular with a view to disarm hostile criticism and to secure public support and co-operation? Will Government be pleased to settle the details with the help of a Committee of educationists, official and non-official? Is there any truth in the newspaper report that the Secretary of State for India in Council has approved of a scheme involving an increased annual expenditure of five lakhs of rupees of improvement in the pay and prospects of the ministerial officers of the Judicial and Revenue Courts and officers of Bengal? If it be a fact, Will the Government be pleased to extend to the other provinces the same kindness to place ministerial officers of all parts of India on the same footing in respect of pay and prospects?

6. Is the Government in a position to state the total area of pasture lands in the country and further whether there has been decrease in it during the past fifty years? Is it aware that the present area is insufficient for the support of cattle and that lands that should be left as village commons are included in reserve forests? Will the Government be pleased to revive, with the help of a Committee on which non-officials should be adequately represented, the rules framed ueder the Indian Forest Act so as to have in every village a sufficient quantity of land for pasture?

The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis will ask the following questions:—

Is the Government aware that the official tours, notwithstanding the good intentions of officers, cause great inconvenience in small villages to villagers and landholders who have to arrange the camp and supply provisions in view of the obvious desirability of reducing the inconveniences incidental to the tourists to a minimum, while maintaining necessary supervision by officers. Will Government be pleased to consider if convenient centres cannot be fixed in the interior for official camps and if they can, Will Government be pleased to advise local Governments to fix such centres in consultation with gentlemen interested in the matter?

R. I. M. S. "DALHOUSIE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 16.

R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie" sailed for Bombay via Madras to-day with a full complement of passengers on board, mostly time-expired men of various regiments in the Burma Division and other men going to England by the "Dongola" from Bombay.

FREE SCHOOL MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

This afternoon at the Sessions, the sentence was delivered in the Free School murder case. M. McDawn was found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. Aviat de Rozario, the other accused, was discharged.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" LIBEL SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Harrington and Woodroffe Mr. Chaudhuri concluded his argument on behalf of Lajpat Rai in the "Englishman" libel suit. In conclusion Mr. Chaudhuri observed: "The licentiousness of the press of this country is appalling and this attack was made with a deliberate motive. There can be no more dangerous person than a newspaper editor who says, I am in possession of information and want the executive authorities to act upon it". The case is likely to finish to-morrow.

INDIAN TEA TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

At a recent meeting of the Indian Tea Cess Committee it was decided to allot £4,000 for advertising Indian tea in the United Kingdom, £7,000 on the continent of Europe and £2,000 have been allotted for bonus on manufacture and sale of compressed tea in India.

Two prisoners, who were undergoing long terms of imprisonment, escaped from the Lahore Central Jail on Wednesday night by scalling the walls.

SOME Pathan prisoners in the Darban lock-up near Dera Ismail Khan, made their escape about a couple of days back.

THE MUSSOORIE MURDER CASE.

Resumed Hearing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 16.

The adjourned hearing of the case in which Corporal Allan, of the Middlesex Regiment stationed at Benares, stands charged with the murder of Mr. Clapp, assistant to Messrs. Samuel and Co., Chemists, Mussoorie, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Justice Richards and a jury compesed of 9 Europeans. The alleged murder was committed at Mussoorie on the night of 31st August last. Mr. Ross Alston, instructed by Mr. Ryves, Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Boys defended the accused. Before the proceedings commenced a map of the scene of the murder was hung up in front of the Jury in order that they might better understand and follow the places mentioned in the case. A photograph of the murdered man and the room where the murder took place were also put in.

In opening the case for the prosecution Counsel put forth the following facts, that the prisoner took three months' leave and came to Mussooree for a change. He first put up at the Soldiers' Home and after a month left that place. He then made arrangements to board with Mr. and Mrs. Ling who were old friends from England and lodged with deceased to whom accused was introduced at the wedding of the Lings. Mr Clapp came to India on a three years' agreement on Rs. 175 per mensem and the agreement was twice renewed at the end of each year and his pay at the time of his murder was Rs. 250. He lived in the premises of the shop in which he was serving and his rooms were only divided by a door from the shop. He was a man of very thrifty and economical habits and kept no servant. He laid by a large amount which he always carried on his person and in the night he kept it under his pillow Accused was due at Benares on the midnight of the 30th August but applied and got an extension of three days. Deceased was last seen alive between 7 and 8 in the evening of the 31st August and the shop servants, on going to awake him on the following morning, for being unusually late, found him murdered with his throat cut. Suspicion fell on Allen and a wire was sent to detain him and the Railway Police arrested him at Dehra Dun on the morning of the 1st September. On searching his person 17 sovereigns were found and it was seen that he was also wearing the combinations of Mr. Clapp. It had been proved that the deceased had about 17 or 18 sovereigns with him out of 26 after entering into money transactions with some of his friends. Allen paid his bill at Mrs. Chapman's Hotel at Dehra Dun with a fifty rupee note which was proved to have been given to Clapp by the Delhi and London Bank in August. Accused said in the Lower Court that those 17 sovereigns were his life earning and the fifty-rupee note was given him by deceased to buy curios and Benares ware. Counsel remarked that it strikes as very singular that the accused should pay his bill of Rs. 7-9 by cashing a fifty rupee note when he could have easily paid the amount by a sovereign, and judging from the thrifty habits of the deceased it is remarkable that he should indulge in such extravagances. Only six witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Keshi, servant of the shop and a principal witness in the case, deposed to the effect that he was ordered by Mr. Samuel to awake Mr. Clapp and on his knocking at the door he received no answer and peeping through the glass of the door near the staircase he found Mr. Clapp's leg sticking out and his eyes partly open and further stated that bath-room door by which accused had access to Clapp's rooms and which was always kept locked, the key of which Allen always kept with him, was ajar.

Behari, another witness, deposed that he was sweeper of Mr. Samuel and he used to work for Mr. Clapp from the time he came to India and during this period he never knew any person coming to live with Mr. Clapp or that he had any other servant. The proceedings were closed by an appeal by the Court to the jury to keep their mind unbiased.

LATER.

In the case, King Emperor vs. Allan, 12 more witnesses have been examined to-day for the prosecution. Dayaram, a whole time chaprasi of Mr. Samuel's shop, deposed to having seen deceased alive up to 8 o'clock in the evening of 31st August and said that he had never seen any one coming to live with Clapp since the beginning of his services. He also said that he had never seen anyone coming to see deceased at night and that Clapp was in the habit of taking a stroll at night, for an hour or so, but when going out deceased always left word as to where to find him if wanted.

Mrs. Milne, wife of the manager of the Delhi and London Bank, came to the Court on crutches and said that she lived in a room just above of that occupied by C. Clapp in the shop. She stated that she was awake up to 9 a.m. when she fell asleep, but was awakened by a scream at day dawn which she thought came from beneath. She thought it came from the servants.

Nourta, a chaprassi of the shop, deposed to have seen Allan coming in the shop at 6-30 in the evening on the last day of August.

Gopal, another chaprassi, deposed that he saw Allan coming to deceased at 6-30 in the evening and both walked into latter's room, but immediately after Clapp came out and went into the shop and after closing the shop went back into his room. At 7, when the shop was closed, witness went home.

Mr. Hickman deposed to having money transactions with deceased from whom he borrowed a large amount.

Mr. Samuel re-examined said that his shop was usually closed at 7 and that he used to pay deceased by cheque.

Lachmi Chand, clerk, Delhi and London Bank, identified the Rs. 50 note which was given to Clapp and the Bill which Allen paid Mrs. Chapman's bill at Dehra.

Janji Mull, Cashier of the Delhi and London Bank, identified the pass-book of deceased and said that "fifty-rupee note was issued to Clapp on 14th August last when he cashed his cheque.

Major Austin Smith, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, who held the "post mortem" examination, deposed to the nature of the wound inflicted on the murdered man. He said that blows on the head and forehead were given by some blunt and fairly heavy instrument, not too large, and that the wound in the throat must have been inflicted by some sharp instrument and that he was of opinion that the murder took place at least three hours before he saw the body which was at 7 in the morning.

Mr. Ling said that he was a Corporal of the Middlesex Regiment and bought his discharge on 31st December last, and that he took leave and went to Mussoorie from Allahabad on 2nd June, and Allen came on the following day. He married Mrs. Ling on 17th July who was and still is an assistant in Travarian's shop. Allan began to board with them on a promise to pay Rs. 50 per month including the bearer. His residence was only three minutes' walk from Samuel's shop where accused used to lodge. He left Mussoorie to rejoin his Regiment at Allahabad on 29th August leaving his wife behind. He said that accused never said that he had saved a considerable sum from his pay.

Mrs. Ling in her deposition made a statement similar to that of her husband.

Bochki Mal, tailor, said that he made three suits for Allen at a total cost of Rs. 75 which accused could not pay as promised when the suits were ready and that he paid the amount after sometime in three instalments.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY FOR BURMA.

Large Meeting in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 15.

This morning at the Cushing Hall the Educational Syndicate held a meeting to which the public were invited to express their views in connection with the establishment of a Burma University. The Chief Judge, Sir Charles Fox, presided.

In course of the presidential address, the President said:—The Burmans said they contribute a considerable sum per head to the revenues of India and they thought themselves justified in believing that the Province had reached the stage of adolescence and that they ought to stand by themselves in matters of education. Every other principal Province had a University, Burma alone was tacked on to another Province. The aspirations of the people of this Province for a University of their own was a legitimate one and had been recognised by the Secretary of State. The real question was whether the Province had as yet arrived at a position that would justify the establishment of a University. Since the last scheme had received a rebuff, education had progressed and the number of college students had increased considerably. The University Commission had deferred consideration of the subject on the ground that there were only two Colleges in the Province, but the question should not be one of number of Colleges but of students. Mr. J. G. Governor, Director of Public Instruction, in course of a long and interesting speech, attributed the want of attention in Burma to higher education to its control being in foreign hands. Burma is not benefited by the reform of the Calcutta University. The so called concessions affected only a infinitesimal body of students and had been given in a grudging spirit and any day might be withdrawn or minimised; it is no high school final concession. It was obscurely worded and the privilage had not yet been extended to European High School final. With the creation of a University in Burma this Province would at least directly control its University and people would have direct voice in its management. Burma is at present under a University and the question is, whether that University is suitable and best likely to encourage higher education in the Province. The consensus of educational opinion is that the present state of things is not satisfactory.

Mr. Hunter, Officiating Principal, Rangoon College, while sympathising with the proposition, emphasized the need of strengthening the proportional staff before attempting further development. He suggested the establishing of a teaching University on lines of Birmingham and Leeds. Other speakers addressed the meeting.

A resolution was adopted that the time has come when a University be established in Rangoon.

THE SWARAJIA SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 16.

Satish Chandra Biswas, a lad aged 14 years, one of the prosecution witnesses in the "Swarajjya" sedition case, was committed to take his trial under section 178 I. P. C. in the Court of Mr. R. H. Niblett, Magistrate, 1st Class, for refusing to take the oath as a witness in the Court of District Magistrate when the "Swarrajjya" case was taken up yesterday. The Court explained to him the risk he was running for the course adopted by him but he persisting in his refusal, he was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. The "Swarrajjya" case was adjourned to 21st instant owing to some errors in the translation requiring correction. Nandgopal, editor of the paper, refused to say anything in his defence and reserved his statement for the Sessions Court.

THE BANK OF BURMA CASE.

Manager and Cashier Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 16.

The Bank of Burma case terminated this afternoon at the Madras Sessions, the jury by 5 to 4 finding Joyce and Parmasiva Moodely guilty. The former was sentenced to nine months' and latter to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The Crown Prosecutor did not press the other charges against the accused and they were acquitted as regards them.

THE BURMA RICE CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 16.

The total area under rice cultivation in the fifteen principal rice producing districts is now reported to be 7,475,258 acres, a decrease of 93,821 acres when compared with last year's actuals. The estimate of the surplus available for export is 2,450,000 tons of cargo rice equivalent to 41·16 million cwts. of cleaned rice.

ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS' DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Engineer Volunteers was held at Green's Restaurant on Saturday night when covers were laid for sixty. An excellent menu had been arranged and it was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The guests included Capt. Hepper. S. M. H. Selley, B. V. A., Q. M. J. Palmer, and C. Helmer R. E., Sergt. C. Davis, R.E., Coporals P. Flynn, J. Brydon and W. Valentine R. E., S. S. R. Wilson, M. W. D., and Sergt. P. Venn, B. V. A. The toasts of the King Emperor and the Guests were enthusiastically drunk and an excellent programme of music made the evening throughly enjoyable, Sapper Hayes being particularly successful in his amusing imitation of a village concert. Sapper Pirkles twice contributed banjo solos and Sapper Kimpton gave some clever sleight of hand tricks. Other contributors to the programme were Sapper Roblow, Sapper Williams, Sapper Rose, Sapper Power, and Staff Sergt. Maher with Mr. Seymour Dawe, who not only contributed a spirited overture, but also made an excellent accompanyist.

THE NASIK CASE.

Tuesday, the 1st of March has been fixed for hearing the Nasik murder case before the Special Tribunal. Summonses have been issued to the witnesses in the case.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE NEXT VICEROY. SPECULATION is rife as to who will be the next Viceroy of India. Lord Minto is nearing the end of his term, and as he is not supposed to enjoy robust health, it is possible that he may have to leave before his time. His premature departure would be regretted by all Indians. Lord Crewe has been named by rumour for the post, but the surmise of the press is stronger in favour of Lord Kitchener. It is stated that the office will not be unacceptable to him, and that if the situation in India does not improve, as it is probable it will not very soon, it will strengthen the chances of the appointment of the Man of Blood and Iron as head of the administration in India. If he were appointed to succeed Lord Minto, he might, under certain circumstances, prefer to act as a military dictator. He has a masterful will of his own, which he asserted with such success in the famous controversy with Lord Curzon, who, too, has an imperious will of his own. Will he be as amiable and complacent as Lord Minto, supposing he has to work under a strong chief? Will he be able to maintain harmonious relations with Lord Morley as Secretary of State? It is reported that Lord Morley does not want to return to the cares and worries of this office. The strain might be too great for a man of his age. But should he come back, with Lord Kitchener as Viceroy, the two natures are so fundamentally diverse that it would be a surprise if a rupture did not take place before long. The stern man of military discipline may not be disposed to be as conciliatory as the statesman philosopher, and the latter may not like to be as decisively expensive as his lieutenant in India. The country needs a strong man as Viceroy, but not one who is strong only in expression, which would ultimately defeat its own object. Lord Kitchener is a great general and military organizer; but his statesmanship is yet an unknown quantity, and at the present juncture, it would be well to have a statesman of the first rank, if possible, in this office. Lord Kitchener, provided he is allowed to have his own way, and if he is not allowed to have his own way, he may not care to remain in office,—may be able to strike terror into the hearts of terrorists. If he were able to throttle anarchism, and sweep it out of the land, lovers of peace and order might be willing to put up with a great deal from him, which, in better circumstances, would not be tolerated. But as I count up the probable losses and gains, should Lord Kitchner be appointed, I rather wish he were not installed in this office, and such is the wish, even more decisive than mine, of the general Indian community.

THE PARSI PANCHAYET. The Parsi Panchayet has issued its annual report, a formidable folio extending over 700 pages, packed full with figures and the minutest details of all the moneys held by it in trust, since the inception of this body. It must be a marvel to sensible Parsie why so much money should be wasted from year to year upon a bulky and unwieldy tome which no one can, or will, or ought to read. It would be an exhausting and unenlivening task to turn over the pages and just glance through the wilderness of figures. If it were absolutely necessary that my Parsi neighbours must have all the details of the moneys which have accumulated in the hands of the Panchayet in the course of its existence, then let the portentous volume be issued, say, once in ten years. That would be infliction enough. The report which has now been issued, is for the year 1907. This belated document is typical of the slow and leisurely movements of the patriarchs, who administer the communal funds and properties. The members of the Panchayet have always been men of great respectability and unquestioned honour and integrity, and I have observed that the Parsis, while desiring a reform in its constitution, have invariably held them in veneration. If these honourable ancients are intensely Conservative and closely wedded to the past, it is but the characteristic of their constitution; it is an ingredient mixed up with their flesh and blood. I must not be understood to account this as their fault. Their administration, stamped as it is by this indelible mark of their nature, has been fruitful of good to the community. In Mr. Jeewanji Mody as their Secretary, they have a man of culture and refinement, as well as of scholarly tastes, with a facility of speech on nearly every topic under the sun. A reformed Panchayet, it is believed, will enable him to use his talents and energy to the greater advantage of the community whom he is appointed to serve.

DEMAND FOR ITS REFORM. The East is awaking, and we are eager for reform, on what we take to be so, in every direction. A section of the Parsis have been calling loudly for the reform of their Panchayet, and two learned Judges of the High Court, one of them a Parsi, held in great respect by his community, have ruled that it shall be reformed. It is going to be constituted on the elective and representative basis, in place of the mildest of mild despotism exercised by their elders under the old system. The Parsis have a foretaste of what is to come in the appointment made by the High Court of Sir Cowasji Jehangir as a member of the Panchayet,—the first appointment made without any reference to that body. Sir Cowasji has made some useful suggestions, which appear to have startled his colleagues as innovations foreign to their time-honoured practice and usage. There is a natural reluctance on their part to get out of the old, accustomed, groove. But we may be sure that after the elective principle is introduced, as other representatives of the community are admitted to the Panchayet, it will not be so chary of changes leading to reform. Sir Cowasji has made one important suggestion, which deserves to be carefully considered. He proposes to utilize the vacant lands belonging to the Panchayet for erecting dwellings for poor Parsis. If the provision of sanitary residences were to yield a return about equal to the interest derived from Government securities, they will materially benefit the community, without causing any loss of income to the trustees. The Panchayet have hitherto faithfully invested their moneys in public securities, and it is beyond question that nothing should induce them to direct any portion of their funds towards transactions bearing the faintest suspicion of a speculative character. But I do not think this principle will, in any way, be endangered, if Sir Cowasji's proposal were adopted. It is, of course, quite another matter, if they are legally debarred from investing their funds in anything but public securities.

AN YEAR'S ADMINISTRATION. The funds of the Panchayet have been steadily increasing from year to year. In 1907 the total sum rose from Rs.55,18,000 to Rs. 57,51,000. The trustees take good care of the destitute and the incapable, having disbursed a sum of Rs. 23,439 towards their aid. They have an asylum for the homeless, where were 32 inmates during the year under report. Parsis make a merit of feeding them on festive or solemn occasions and they had 163 special dinners in the course of twelve months. During the Muktad season, when the souls of the dead are supposed to revisit their earthly homes, the Panchayet distributed a sum of Rs. 10,609 to aid the poor in the customary ceremonies and observances. In addition to the Zend Madressa of Bombay, they maintain thirty-one religious schools in Gozerat and elsewhere, at a total cost amounting to more than Rs. 10,000. It has always struck me that the Parsis, as a community, are very favourably situated. With their communal funds amounting to close upon six millions, with their charitable schools and work classes, with their asylums, poor houses, and poor funds, with their chawls for widows and others provided at an exceedingly moderate rent, with their splendid orphanage for boys and another contemplated for girls, I wonder if there need be a single beggar in the community.

TRAMWAY FARES. When the Bombay Tramway Company submitted their proposal to the Corporation for the enhancement of fares, my first impulse was decidedly against it. But on fuller consideration, I feel inclined to agree with the conclusion of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the question. The public feeling is generally against the Company; there was a great outcry against the proposed increase, and newspaper correspondents hastened to charge the Company with various acts of omission and commission. As a habitual passenger, I have only one grievance against the Company. It is the delay caused by irregularity of service and an insufficient number of cars, especially during the busy hours of the day. There should be intelligent inspectors stationed at important centres with powers to run special cars, in order to relieve congestion. Whatever its shortcomings, I take the tramway to be a boon and a blessing to the poor and the middle-classes of Bombay. The Committee of the Corporation having fairly appreciated the difficulties of the Company, have recommended tentatively an increase of half an anna in the fare for certain long distances. I do not think the public should grudge the increase, if the Corporation will take care to determine and define clearly the routes to which it should apply. I cannot agree with those who seem to argue, as if the Tramway Company were antagonistic to the public, and as if it delighted in giving the maximum of annoyance with the minimum of comfort. The Company must be credited with sense enough to perceive that it is their interest to give as much satisfaction as they reasonably can to the public, and that the interests of both are coincident. This aspect of the question seems to have weighed with the Committee, when they observe in their report that the Corporation might, no doubt, compel the Company to go on with the fixed uniform rate, but that "to enforce the bond, without reservation, would not only severely hamper the progress of a very useful undertaking, but also eventually mar the very interests of the public which it was the object of the deed of concession to safeguard."

DION.

BURMA'S LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

Farewell Durbar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 16.

The final Durbar of the Lieut.-Governor was held last evening at Government House in the presence of a very large assembly, including some one hundred ladies in the gallery. Altogether there were 55 recipients of decorations, amongst them being a Certificate of Honour and revolver to Maung San Hla, Inspector of Police, in recognition of his good service as police officer, and Certificates of Honour and revolvers to Maung Kyaw Zan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Robert David Cole, Inspector of Police, Maung Aung Bya and Maung Thin Kaing, Sub-Inspectors of Police, in recognition of their good work in connection with the capture of five convicts who made their escape from the Andaman Islands to the Tenasserim coast in May of last year. Also the badge of Companion of the Order of the Star of India was awarded to Mr. N. G. Cholditey, Commissioner.

At the close of the distribution of awards and presentations Sir Herbert White addressed the Durbar and said as that was the last occasion of publicly addressing a representative assemblage of the various communities of Burma he made a few remarks of general application. His Honour made public record of his high appreciation of the assistance and support which Government had derived from the European non-officials to whom the province owed its progress and prosperity and also recognised fully the loyal and orderly conduct of the Burmese community who were rightly regarded as an element of strength in the welded mass of the people of the Province. He exherted the Burmese officers of all classes to do their utmost to influence for good the rising generation of officials and to make all public services in Burma shining examples of zeal and integrity. Dealing with the subject of plague, His Honour expressed the highest appreciation of the work done by the Medical and Civil officers who co-operated heartily in this cause. Closing the Durbar, he expressed the hope, that Lower Burma would continue to prosper, its people remain loyal and contented, proud of their position as a constituent part of the British Empire making a steady advance in moral and material progress under the benign protection of the British rule.

THE ALLAHABAD DISTRICT EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 16.

The Allahabad District Exhibition closed yesterday. Sir John Stanley, Chief Justice, presided. The Hon'ble Pandit Sunderlal read a short report, reviewing the work of the Exhibition and dwelling on the importance of such an undertaking. Two gold medals for sugar works and jewellery, 75 silver medals and 50 bronze medals were awarded to deserving exhibitors. Lala Raj Bahadur has got a silver medal for exhibiting 74 kinds of rice.

Pandit Sunderlal said that more than 100,000 spectators of both sexes had come to see the Exhibition and on the first Zenana day more than 10,000 ladies flocked to the show. Sir John, in replying, said that the promoters of this Exhibition in organising it were animated with a desire to place before the public improved methods of agriculture and if the improvements that are being effected for the development of various industries and of India it was development of her industries and she was in this respect, he remarked, sadly behind the times. He deplored the mad rush for Government appointment and the study of law to the detriment of her true interests and said that her prosperity was not in the way she was proceeding but in the methods which she ought to adopt soon. The meeting came to a close with a hearty vote of thanks to the chair.

APPEAL AGAINST FORFEITURE OF A PRESS.

Editor and Printer Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

To-day before Justices Stephen and Holmwood, Saratchandra Mitra and Bidhu Bhusan Bose moved for the admission of an appeal against an order of the Magistrate of Khulna declaring petitioner's press to be forfeited. A monthly vernacular magazine "Pallichitra" used to be printed in that press. In the October number of that magazine appeared a poem containing an incitement to murder. The Magistrate found that the object of the writer was to incite his Hindu fellow-countrymen to join together to murder the British in India and he ordered the forfeiture of the press. Their Lordships admitted the appeal on the ground that the Magistrate erred in admitting a translation of the poem without proving it.

In the Pallichitra sedition case, the editor has been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, two years on each count, the sentences to run consecutively. The printer has got four months. The editor and printer of the "Khulnabasi" tendered an unqualified apology and pleaded guilty. They have been fined Rs. 100 each.

A CORRESPONDENT of Dera Ismail Khan reports a raid committed by a few Waziris in the shop of one Buddaram at Tank. The raiders carried away Rs. 2,200 in cash and it is reported they murdered the only son of Buddaram.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society was held by the kind permission of H. E. the Governor at Government House yesterday afternoon, he Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Patron of the Society, presiding.

In his introductory remarks, his Lordship, the Chairman said that he owed them an apology for not having been able to do what he had promised to do. It was suggested that looking to the nature of the work in connection with the moment a more permanent staff was desirable. Considerable differently was experienced in this City in regard to the working staff because of the changes of European inhabitants who were bids of passage. With a more permanent machinery this movement would become more steady and the work could be done with certain amount of stability. For this reason his Lordship had promised to discover if there was not amongst the clergy of the Diocesan one who would take interest in the movement. But owing to other engagements of greater importance he could not do it and he sincerely apologised for it. G. F. S. movement was distinguished by the methods that were adopted to assist the young persons who left their abode to associate with strangers. It was very desirable to leave such methods adopted to help those girls, who in a City like Bombay come to face the distress of solitude. And from the results obtained last year they hoped that more special work should be done in the way of training girls in domestic work. That had been began and it rested with the supporters of the Society to find grants for it. If they wanted to train girls they must have some one who knew that work, his Lordship only gave it as his opinion as he had not enough knowledge of the working of the Society to speak with authority. If they really meant to make it a very good job they must make it a supporting department for training girls for service. His Lordship still thought it was a possible thing and on advantageous thing and this was probable too as a number of people had promised and guaranteed support.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Mrs. Beatrice M. Dimmock, the Vice-President of the Society, submitted her report as follows :—

In the absence of our President Mrs. Dickens (wife of the Archdeacon of Bombay), I beg to say a few words to preface the Reports of the G. F. S. in Bombay. We have suffered even more than usual from changes. Our President left in April for a year's leave. Our new and energetic Vice-President, Mrs. Macbeth went home in March hoping to return in November, her health however has necessitated her remaining in England, where she is doing all she can to enlist interest and sympathy for our struggling Branch in Bombay. Mrs. Heaton resigned in October as she does not expect to be in Bombay for a year, perhaps two—a terrible loss to us, as she is so sympathetic, always ready to help and above all so practical in her advice and suggestions.

The Holy Trinity Branch has carried on its work very satisfactorily with its three energetic Working Associates and two or three Honorary Associates, in the near future, however unless some one can be found to take up the Hon. Secretaryship for six months, and one or two Working Associates, the Branch will be reduced to one Working Associate and two Hon. Associates for six months ; however this is what we must be prepared for in India were perpetual coming and going among Europeans is the inevitable. The Holy Trinity Branch did exceptionally well at the Sale of Work owing to the energy of Miss Spence, Mrs. Miller and Miss Ray. The Byculla Branch offers a more cheering aspect. Mrs. Kennelly has returned and has taken up with her usual whole heartedness the Secretaryship, and the work is going on steadily.

The Lodge also is a bright spot, and here we have striking example, if any were needed, of the advantage of a permanent worker. Mrs. Foster can always be relied on to be at her post, to answer letters, to give information, to help girls, to call meetings, in fact to be a real Diocesan secretary, as well as Superintendent of the Lodge.

The girls too are beginning to appreciate this steady work, to know Mrs. Foster is always there and can be relied on to do her utmost for any deserving case, though some alas, prove not to be so deserving as they appear on the surface. In fact we cannot be too grateful, for the generous gift of Mrs Foster's services nor can we be too grateful to Mrs. Foster herself for her devoted and unselfish work. The end of the rains found her quite worn out with constant attacks of fever, and we were glad to be able to give her a month's holiday out of Bombay; part of which she spent in Mount Abu, where she was able to further the G. F. S. work already started there, and explain details; she returned to us looking much better, and full of energy to set about preparations for a Happy Christmas for our members in the Lodge or in employment in Bombay. The Lodge has had every bed full, and extra beds have been used temporarily to shelter and help girls in dire necessity during the Monsoon when the hardships among poor Europeans and Eurasians are greater than at any other time of the year and overcrowding of poor Homes becomes a positive danger since all doors and windows have to be closed to keep out the torrents of rain.

Our Lodge is and always must be a very heavy charge, since we befriend the friendless, train the ignorant and maintain the penniless till they can get work. None do more at the best of times than pay for their own board. The upkeep of the Establishment, the advances to girls entering on employment, for clothes etc have all to be met by our Funds and these have to be supplied from Entertainments' Subscriptions and our Annual Sale of Work—we only just keep going and I fear there is small chance of a permanent Fund ever being accumulated.

This is where our proposed Training Scheme becomes so difficult. However the details must be carefully gone into and the Scheme given more definite shape before anything can be done, and we must thankfully continue as we are doing for the present.

The locality of our Lodge has called forth much comment and the disadvantages have been much exaggerated, and the advantages absolutely overlooked. The rents in the City are fabulous—and it will be unanimously admitted that we should not be justified in increasing our expenses and enlarging our Lodge on present lines—though a Lodge such as ours is a real need in Bombay—where there is no workhouse—no shelter of any sort for girls out of employment.

Our rent is Rs. 120 per mensem, (that is £90 a year,) for this we have one large room, three smaller rooms, and one very small room, one servant's room and a minute cool room, a garden, and the solid advantage of being a detached house, so that the girls can laugh, sing and play to their heart's content when their day's work is done—this would never be tolerated in a flat (our only alternative if we go into the Town). A tram stops at our very door and conveys girls for one anna to any part of the Town, and we are about five minute's walk from the local trains, at Grant Road Station. That there are in the vicinity (but not in Balaram Street) houses of ill-fame is I understand true, but during the three years we have rented this house in Balaram Street, we have had no unpleasantness whatever, our girls have never been molested, or interfered with in any way. The unfortunate reputation attaches to Grant Road, which is merely our postal address, and the name of a large district, and cannot I fear be changed.

It seems to me absurd to condemn an entire district, on account of the reputation of a certain quarter, such as is unfortunately to be found in every City. It would be interesting to know how charitable societies in London, who also have to consider ways and means, rents, etc., manage in their efforts to provide homes for working girls—what radius do they lay down as being "safe" from such plague centres?

Mrs. Foster, who herself, for other reasons, would have been glad to move into the Town, has searched every part of the Fort (as the Town district is called and Colaba (which is nearly as far from the shops as Byculla and far more inaccessible with regard to trains) and nowhere can she find anything suitable at even Rs. 300 a month.

I may add that when the Lodge was first started three years ago, I myself went the weary round Mrs. Foster has now accomplished and with the same result, i.e., that I was thankful to find this one nook where we could make a Home for girls.

Any Associate who objects to our present address only has to tell us of a more desirable and better house within our means for us to joyfully make the move. In fact we might even go so far as to sacrifice the healthful advantage of a detached house which admits of an outlet for the ebullition of youthful spirits for 'the look of the think.' Till then I do hope the adverse criticisms may be allowed to drop. Fault-finding is useful when a remedy can be found, but to exaggerate and deplore unavoidable inconveniences does much harm and helps to bring about the very danger that is imagined.

Mrs. A. L. Foster, the Diocesan Secretary next read what she termed "A Retrospect," in which was stated :—

After the lamentable death of Lady Clarke, Mrs. Dickens became our President. We asked her for two reasons: 1. For herself, 2. because owing to her position as wife of the Archdeacon of Bombay, she would accentuate the fact, that the G. F. S. is above all things a Church Society ; a Society for girls who as a whole belong to the Holy Catholic Church, and as such it has a peculiar blessing.

This ought: 1. To be recognised, 2. to be prayed over, 3. to be supported by every Church member in the Diocese. Hitherto it has only been recognised by the few, and these have done much, but a Church Society ought not to be in the hands of a few, but of the many, it ought to be Catholic in every sense of the word. It is an opportunity given to those who have much and to those who have little to forward the salvation of those girls who will be the wives and mothers of the future generations of the Church in India. The influence of woman is great and will become greater as her spiritual condition is developed. Surely it is emphatically an age of woman. A truth repeated over and over again sinks perhaps at last into our hearts and bears forth fruit—unless —like the Levite of old down that wonderful road to Jericho, it is passed by on the other side. The annual General Meeting was in February in the Cathedral High School for Girls, the Lord Bishop in the Chair. The need in Bombay of a Training Home for girls on leaving school (put forward by Mrs. Dimmock when the G. F. S. was first put on a Diocesan basis) was now brought forward once more by Mrs. Macbeth who gave a brief sketch of "The Scheme of a Training Home." We hope this may soon be started, but as yet details are not quite worked out. Mrs Macbeth was authorised by the Diocesan Council to go into the matter with the Home Office, but as full reports have not come owing partly to Mrs. Macbeth's illness, the matter is in abeyance. Sometimes in life as in nature things move slowly.

At a Meeting of the Diocesan Council, Mrs. Dimmock (having resigned her post of Honorary Diocesan Secretary, an office which she had held since the beginning of the Society's work in Bombay) was elected in conjunction with Mrs. Heaton and Mrs. Macbeth as Vice-Presidents during the year.

The Byculla Branch is decidedly encouraging, there has been a steady advance in the numbers of the members and candidates. The Lodge is now affiliated there, and the members although not necessarily going to their meetings, belong to that Branch, which is good as it gains support and strength. They were very generous with the proceeds of the bazaar of last year, and at their Meeting of Associates on May 6, decided to make a Grant to the Lodge Funds of half of the proceeds of the Byculla Stall, which was Rs. 62-8-0, and also sent 10 per cent of their Branch Receipts for 1908 to the Diocesan Fund which was Rs. 12-5-0.

The Holy Trinity Branch at the Indo-British Institution is in excellent order. Every girl is a member or a candidate. It is very evident there that the Associates have worked hard. In March they handed over to the Lodge Funds Rs. 63-12 0 being 25 per cent of their proceeds of their Stall at the Bazaar last year, and also Rs. 10-10-3 of the year's receipts for the Diocesan Fund.

There is every prospect of a very good Branch at Mount Abu. Mrs. Pinhey has thoroughly worked it up as far as she thought feasible. She has aroused a great interest in the girls of the Lawrence Asylum (a School for the children of the British Troops stationed in India). We hope that soon every child above ten will become a candidate. As yet Mrs. Pinhey is the only Diocesan Associate, but we hope that when Mrs. Colvin, the wife of the Agent General comes into residence, others will be induced to join. As Mount Abu is a Hill station the inhabitants are constantly on the move, so continuity is difficult.

Mrs. Pinhey had work-parties regularly for the girls, and just before her departure for Gwalior she had a Sale of Work at the Residency which resulted in her sending Rs. 50 to our Funds in Bombay.

The Rev. P. Grove, the Chaplain is much interested in the work and he will forward it as far as it is possible.

The G. F. S. Leaflet after much unavoidable delay was brought out in November. It is very much to be hoped that we shall be able to bring it out quarterly. Those who are interested are asked to contribute their views upon any matter connected with the improvement of girls in the Presidency. We want much to ventilate opinions and thoughts and contact with other minds will widen the horizon. It is our earnest hope that people will take it up, and that it may have a wide circulation. Any communication upon the subjects to be addressed to the Diocesan Secretary.

Mr. Macnaghten much to our regret resigned his position of Honorary Diocesan Treasurer, owing to his departure for Calcutta. We owe to him our grateful thanks for his willingness and for his care for the Society. Mr. R. H. Brooke is now our Honorary Diocesan Treasurer. Mr. Campbell having very kindly acted for him during the time he has been at Home.

Mrs. Bowen has been most good in having working parties at her house every Monday during the rains, we owe very grateful thanks to her for her very great help and interest.

Many contributions came from Home particularly from the Rochester Diocese and St. David's, which includes the Lanelly and Mumles Branches.

The Bazaar was in the Town Hall which was charmingly decorated. The proceeds were Rs. 1,000.

June 17 and 20, being the days of Intercession for the Society at Home, were observed at all the European Churches in and near Bombay, the Intention at the Celebration being for the Society.

There was an entertainment at the Empire Theatre on September 17 and 21, organised by Mrs. Ashton Street, 'Mrs. Gerring's Necklace,' which was quite delightful. It was well attended on both nights Rs. 1,506 of the proceeds were given to the Society.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Mrs. Maude Kennelly read the report Byculla Branch stating:—The work in this Branch during the year has been distinctly encouraging. The numbers of both members and candidates have increased, and I think the girls are beginning to realise better, that it is a privilege to belong to such a helpful Society, and the spirit of "true friendliness" is becoming more apparent.

The reports having been the statements of account were placed before the meeting.

The Rev. H. Mould and Mr. Hopkins then addressed the meeting as to the desirability of supporting and running an Institution like to G. F. S., which helped many a poor girl to lead a respectable life by honest work.

MRS. DIMMOCK'S REMARKS.

Mrs. Dimmock then made a few observations. She said :—A question has been asked lately on our having to refuse admission to the G. F. S. Lodge in some cases, and as those cases were, I think it can be usefully answered here, especially as these refusals have led to a good deal of discussion and criticism.

The question is "Who do you take into the G.F. S. Lodge?" and the answer is—"Any one willing and capable of earning or being trained to earn a respectable living."

We have a very limited space, 10 beds (14 in an emergency) and we have very limited funds, so that our work is restricted. We are endeavouring to help girls who are in search of employment. To do this we have to find out in the first place what they are suited, This is not at all easy as the girls have a very high opinion of their own capabilities, and have to be allowed to begin with to follow their own bent. It is only when they fail that they become at all amenable and open to advice and instruction. The Lodge is not an idiet asylum, nor are we in a position to adopt girls and support them for the rest of their lives. Therefore we have to draw the line at girls who are wanting in ordinary intelligence—and also at girls who from want of elementary education or personal defects will not be able to earn their living. As children's nurses, ladies' maids, shop girls, typewriters or signallers, the only opening with which we can deal. In this country there is no opening for European drudges, no scullery maids, no maids of all work, no laundry maids, etc.

It is with real sorrow that Mrs. Foster has to refuse admittance to any poor girl in distress, put a moment's thought will show that it is impossible in a small house and undertaking like ours to help all and sundry.

If we had the means and the establishment, we might have separate wards for every grade of girl—girls who are not capable of high class work and are earning a small wage girls who require some training before they are fit for any employment—girls who can never be anything but drudges—girls who are sickly and saddest of all girls who are wanting in intellect.

All these girls cry to us for helps from time to time, but any one who has tried to make a "Home" will tell you that it is impossible to mix all these grades in one small house ; they unsettle and injure one another. We do attempt to help two of these classes, i.e., girls earning small wages and girls who need some special training before they can attempt to take a situation. In mixing even these two classes our experience shows us how much better it would be if we could keep them apart. What we need is a Lodge for girls in employment and a Training Home for the others, just for these two classes of girls.

This is a lengthy answer to an apparently simple question, but you have perceived, I am sure, that the question is not so simple as it looks.

On the motion of the Chairman a vote of thanks was passed to His Excellency the Governor for the kind permission to hold the meeting at Government House.

A similar compliment was paid to the Lord Bishop for presiding on the occasion and the proceedings terminated.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

Piano Depot on Fire.

A fire was discovered early yesterday morning in the premises of Messrs. Rose and Company, Fort. The premises were closed the previous evening. At seven o'clock yesterday morning, the wife of the Manager, who lives on the second floor, noticed smoke in her room. She gave the alarm and went down the stairs, where she saw thick smoke. Mr. Scott, of the Fort Fire Brigade Station with the engine and lascars soon arrived on spot some little time later. He found the source of the fire to be in a small room under the stairs. The door of the room was forced open when it was thought the fire was caused by the fusing of the electric wire. This it is guessed must have ignited the cases containing musical instruments of various description and music scores, which were stored up on racks near the electric meter. The fusing had apparently extended as far as the staircase leading to the second floor. A line of hose was attached to the hydrant on the road, water being plentiful in the main. The other fire-engines arrived later and the fire-brigade worked hard so that they succeeded in confining the fire to the small room, and put it out in an hour's time.

The fire will not interfere in any way with the regular transaction of the business of the company.

The building is owned by Sir Edward Sassoon, and is rented by Messrs. S. Rose and Company, Musical Dealers, who have their show room and offices on the ground floor and piano room on the first floor. The second floor is utilized as residential quarters by Mr. Trayles, the Manager of Messrs. Rose and Company.

The Salvage Corps under Mr. Scully was also present and rendered valuable assistance.

The damage suffered by Messrs. Rose and Company is estimated at Rs. 2,000 and that by the landlord is estimated at Rs. 300. The burnt goods were covered by insurance.

FIRE IN THE TOWN.

About two o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in a two-storeyed house in Chimna Butcher Street, Null Bazar, owned by Mahomed Haji Bama. The ground floor, was divided into several compartments and rented as shops for the sale of old clothes. The two upper floors were utilized as residential quarters and occupied by Mahomedan families. A tenant on the second floor noticed smoke issuing from one of the shops and raised an alarm. The articles on the ground floor were completely destroyed and the upper floors were partially damaged. The damage to the shopkeepers is estimated at Rs. 600, while the loss suffered by the house-owner has not been ascertained. The cause of the fire is not known. The building was insured.

THE NEW TRAMWAY FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The proposed alteration of the Tramway fares published in your columns will, I am sure, meet with a protest from the travelling public not so much for the consideration of the fares in themselves as to the fact that the disadvantages and inconveniences people are put to will remain almost the same. The relaxation of the transfer regulation and the retention of the present 1-2 anna fares for children in exchange for the proposed enhanced fares is insufficient to justify the demand. As stated by the Hon'ble gentleman the Company has increased its own expense by the introduction of "expensive innovations" and if they are deserving of "sympathetic consideration" they should give us more facilities in their service. It is hoped that the Corporation will see that the public are satisfied in this respect. Many important suggestions for the proper working of the cars could be made by passengers, if they were asked to aud, I think, it would be fair to call upon them to do so. The proposals made by Mr. Jinnah are worthy of consideration, I think the following :—

(1) The branching off of cars at any terminus direct into the sidings so as to leave the main line clear for those coming behind which have to proceed further. For instance the present arrangement at the Secretariat is deplorable and passengers proceeding to Grants Buildings and Sassoon Dock are considerably delayed at this place.

(2) The alteration of the starting point of cars at Grants Buildings from its present location to the Company's shed which lies vacant all day and the running of the Sassoon Dock car as far as the shed. The difficulties experienced in changing from the Grants Buildings car to the Sassoon Dock one and "vice versa" are very trying especially in the monsoon.

(3) The addition of an extra car between Sassoon Dock and Grants Buildings at least during the mornings and evenings.

(4) The removal of the present route indicators and the substitution of proper name boards which should be lit up during the nights.

(5) The abolition of the present transfer ticket system. This will enable a passenger after he has been given a ticket to his destination to travel by whatever route he chooses not necessitating any further transfer slippings by the conductors.

(6) The introduction of ticket books instead of the existing coupon ones which do not lessen the work of the conductors nor affect the passengers very much. If this proposal and the previous one are adopted it would become necessary to clip the time as it is done at present and the date, the figures 1 to 31 being printed on the tickets. It would moreover not necessitate the employment of so many conductors as are working on the cars at present.—Yours, &c.,

J. D. R.

SIGNOR SCRINZI'S CONCERT.

There was a good and appreciative attendance at Signor Scrinzi's concert at the Town Hall on Tuesday night, a large number of Parsis showing their increasing interest in music. Signor Scrinzi himself contributed fine items selecting from Chopin, Liszt and Weber. The last named was a duet "Precioza Ouverture" in which he was assisted by Miss M. F. Kahn. His best two items were Chopin's "Nocturne Op. 62, No. 2, "and Liszt's" 2nd Hungarian Rhapsody." A notable feature of the concert was the singing of two songs by Mrs. C. J. Wadia composed specially for her by her husband. There were "The Beautiful night" and "Where is the Nymph," in both of which composer and singer were very successful. Mr. Wadia also sang Schubert's "Erl-King" with good effect. Mr. H. Comfort sang well in "Monrose's Love Song" and Miss Hettie Muret contributed the old favourite "Il Bacio." Miss Kahn proved herself a clever player and her duet with Signor Scrinzi was encored twice.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.

The opening night of this excellent entertainment passed off very successfully and the large crowds that saw the exhibition at the Novelty Theatre last night were quite pleased. The programme as already announced will be repeated to-night.

The Tudvall Hockey Shield presented by Mr. Justice Tudball has been won by the St. Joseph's School after a hard and keen contest.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE TALATI INSOLVENCY.

Full Text of Judgment.

The following is the full text of the judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw D. Davar, Commissioner of Insolvency, in the matter of Manekji Pestonji Talati, an insolvent, who lately carried on business in partnership with Nowroji Sorabji Talati, Dinshaw Sorabji Talati and Hujarimul Multanchand Marwaree as General Merchants and Commission Agents under the name, style and firm of Talati and Company in Bombay, Hongkong and Shanghai and now unemployed.

The insolvent was opposed by one Abechand Goculdass.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said :—This is a branch of the main case of the insolvency of Talati and Co ; which was heard by me on Wednesday, the 21st and Saturday the 24th of July last.

I think for the proper understanding of what follows, it is necessary to set out shortly the undisputed facts relating to the insolvency of Talati and Co., in which firm the present insolvent Manekji was a partner.

It appears that previous to the Samvat year 1955, Nusserwanji Sorabji Talati and his three brothers Ruttonji, Dinsha and Nowroji, together with their maternal uncle, the present insolvent Manekji Pestonji Talati and two Marwadi merchants, named Sosamul and Hujarimul were trading in partnership in Bombay under the style of S. N. Talati and Co. They had branch firms at Shanghai and Hongkong and were doing very extensive business in yarn, opium, etc. In Samvat 1955 this firm was dissolved by mutual consent. Nusserwanji and Ruttonji started a separate business on their own account, and traded under the name of R. S. N. Talati and Co. Nowroji, Dinshah, Manekji and Hujarimul in partnership started another firm and carried on business under the name of Talati and Co., Sosamul went out and there are disputes and differences between him and the members of the old firm which are still pending before an Arbitrator. The Court is at present concerned with the insolvency of Talati and Co. It seems that they, after their formation, continued to carry on the same kind of business which they were doing before the old firm was dissolved. Their business consisted of exporting large quantities of yarn and opium from Bombay to China. They dealt in these commodities very largely on their own account and also on account of a large number of constituents for whom they acted as Commission Agents. The business seems to have been both prosperous and lucrative till about the middle or end of Samvat 1962. About that time there was a great slump in the yarn market. Exchange fell very considerably, the China market was glutted, there were many failures in China and the firm of Talati and Co. were involved in pecuniary difficulties. They continued their business, however, without any real suspicion of their actual financial position till about the middle of November (Magsar 1963). They then were unable to meet their obligations and some of their hundies were dishonoured for non-payment. Before this happened, however, in October 1906 they sent the present insolvent Manekji to Shanghai. When Manekji left, the firm was carrying on its business in the usual way in Bombay. Manekji arrived at Shanghai on the 21st of November 1906. The Bombay firm continued to struggle on and made determined efforts to prevent themselves going into insolvency, but there was no turn in the yarn market as in China; their creditors began to press them, suits were filed against them and eventually the partners in Bombay, Nowroji, Dinsha and Hujarimul had to file their petitions in insolvency about the end of April 1907, Manekji was then at Shanghai and continued to be there till about August 1909. While at Shanghai, he sent a Power of Attorney to a Bombay Solicitor and attempted to file his petition here, but his application to do so was refused. The cases of the three Bombay insolvents came on for hearing before me as stated above in July last. The discharge of these three insolvents was opposed by different sets of opposing creditors. Issues were framed : Nowroji was cross-examined before me on the main points of opposition and after the cross-examination had proceeded to a certain length, Counsel for opposing creditors expressed themselves satisfied and withdrew their opposition, and the three insolvents were granted their conditional discharge. I was satisfied that the insolvency of the firm of Talati and Co : was due to misfortunes and nothing was disclosed before me which could lead me to conclude that they were not entitled to their discharge. Manekji, after his arrival in Bombay in August 1909, filed his petition and schedule, adopting the same schedule that his partners had previously filed. His discharge was opposed by creditor No. 8 Messrs. Abechand Goculdas. In view of what has subsequently transpired in this case, it is necessary to remember that although these creditors were the creditors of the firm, they never filed any opposition to the discharge of Nowroji, Dinshaw and Hujarimul.

Before I enter into a discussion of the merits of the insolvents' case and of the opposition, I think it is necessary to set out here in some detail the progress of this case and the manner in which the opposing creditor's case was conducted before me. The case was first called on for hearing on Wednesday the 1st of December 1909. On that day Mr. Jinnah, for the opposing creditor, opened his case. He closed his opening address at 4-30 p.m. and informed me that the hearing of the whole case would last about three or four hours. As I had some short urgent matters to dispose of that day, I adjourned the case to the next Court-day for hearing evidence. On the 15th of December this case was called on for hearing at 1 p.m. after the ordinary business of the Insolvent Court had been disposed of. In answer to the Court, Mr. Jinnah said that he did not wish to raise any issues defining the charges he was making against the insolvent at that stage (see my note-book and 27 Bom. 394). The cross-examination of the insolvent was then commenced and was continued till 4-15 p.m. when it had to be adjourned in order to give time to some of the other urgent work of the Court. The next hearing of this case was on Wednesday, the 12th of January, 1910, when Mr. Jinnah cross-examined the insolvent from 1 p.m. upto 5-30 p.m. excluding the luncheon hour. As the cross-examination by this time had extended over a very considerable period of time and as I found that Mr. Jinnah had apparently exhausted his material for the cross-examination and recall the witnesses, I cannot help feeling that that was an idle pretence and made for the purpose of creating a grievance before the Appeal Court. The long cross-examination of the insolvent was not given the smallest indication as to what any of the witnesses were to depose to. I do not think the witnesses subpœned knew anything material or relevant to the case before the Court and certainly the opposing creditor was completely ignorant as to why they were subpœned. I feel equally convinced that Mr. Jinnah had nothing left to cross-examine the insolvent on and merely availed himself of the opportunity to terminate the cross-examination which by that time he must have realised had been absolutely fruitless and devoid of any result favourable to his client.

I will now turn to the merits of the case before me and enter upon a consideration of the evidence recorded with a view to ascertain whether the insolvent is entitled to his discharge or whether anything is established against him which may amount to an offence or offences against the Insolvent Laws and call for punishment at the hands of the Court. In view of the fact that Mr. Jinnah confined his opening remarks to vague generalities and to his refusal to frame issues defining the charges his client made against the insolvent before starting on his cross-examination, it is very difficult to set out with any exactness what according to the opposing creditor are the offences the insolvent is supposed to have committed. The opposing creditor's case must therefore be looked for in the grounds of opposition which his then Solicitor Mr. Munchershaw B. Chothia filed in October 1909 and the cross-examination of the insolvent taken before the Court.

(To be concluded)

The murderer of the late Baz Mohamad Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police in Bannu, is reported to have died in the Bannu Jail after a few days' illness.

DISPUTE ABOUT LAND.

Before Sir Narayenrao G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Knight.

IMPERATOR VS. NANA BABAJI RAMCHI AND FIVE OTHERS.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. V. M. Ferrers, additional Sessions Judge of Satara, who had convicted the accused of abetment of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced the first accused to five years' and the rest to two years and six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

It appeared that one Rama Kendalkar had some dispute about land with the police patel and other inhabitants of Ped, in consequence of which Rama went in fear of his life. The death of Rama was said to be the work of the first accused Nana and several others. Accused Nos. 4 and 5 were stated to be accomplices.

The Sessions Judge convicted all the accused and sentenced them as above stated.

Their Lordships after hearing the Government Pleader for the Crown, ordered accused Nos. 2, 3, and 6 to be acquitted and discharged. The convictions and sentences were otherwise confirmed.

USING A DEADLY WEAPON.

Before Sir Narayenrao G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Knight.

IMPERATOR VS. NAVAJKHAN TAJKHAN.

For the Accused: Mr. M. V. Bhat.
For the Crown: The Government Pleader.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. Scotson, Assistant Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who had convicted the accused of using a deadly weapon at the time of committing a dacoity and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared that at midnight on the 12th of July last a body of men, amongst whom was the accused, attacked the wada of Bhago, Jairam and others, at Warud. The decoits attacked Jairam and beat him with sticks. His cries woke Bhago who went to his assistance and seized the accused who struggled wish him and as Bhago would not release him he struck an axe at his (Bhago's) left shoulder and cut his left arm. The accused was arrested at his master's house.

The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as above stated.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

RE IBRAHIM HAJI UMAR.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application.

Mr. Kapadia said that according to the New Act the creditor had not served the insolvent with a copy of his affidavit in time.

Mr. Wadia said that he had no objection to time being given to the insolvent to reply.

His Lordship granted the insolvent an interim order till the next Court day.

RE AYUB ELIAS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent applied for and obtained leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE CHANDRABHAM SURAJBHAM.

Mr. Rustam Wadia, for a creditor, applied for a rule nisi for stay of proceedings in the Bombay Court as insolvency proceedings had been pending in the Agra Court.

His Lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HABIB.

Mr. J. H. Vakil, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition.

There was no opposition and his Lordship made the rule absolute.

RE MOLEDINA ROWJI.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia the insolvent's schedule was taken on the file.

RE SORABJI DHANJIBHOY DADYSETT AND MANECKJI NUSSERWANJI PABUKH.

Mr. Kapadia for the insolvents applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE MANECKJI DORABJI GORDHAN.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE KALE PILA RAJITA.

Mr. Mankar for the insolvents moved absolute the rule to set aside the order of adjudication.

His Lordship made the rule absolute.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvent received their discharges :—Balwant Luxmon ; Annie Josephine Mary ; Adamji Valiji ; Ganpat Kashinath ; Jiwaji Alibhoy ; Esufali Hajiz Khan ; Nadar Jehangir; Bachu Sheikh ; Mahomed Kurwa; Ghanchi Vishnu Vithu ; Ganpat Hari Thackur; Esufali Karimji ; Sakharam Ramchandra ; Thomas Albert Wightman; Chotalal Vasantram ; Slanitus De'Mello ; Premji Ratanji Sha ; Mohanlal Maganlal ; Abdul Karim Shaik ; Matab Pansji Shaik ; Akbar Kamroodin Kazi ; Virji Goolam Hoosein ; and Ernest Augustin Martin.

THE RELEASED DEPORTEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

Messrs Mullick and Guha have reached Calcutta and this completes the home coming of the deportees. One and all speak highly of the treatment accorded to them in the jails.

A special cablegram to the *Bengalee*, dated London, February, 15th, says : "The British Committee to-day recorded unanimously a resolution expressing extreme satisfaction at the release of the nine Bengalee gentlemen deported in December 1908, without charge or trial, and recorded the hope that never again will British subjects be deprived of their liberty except after judicial sentence."

THE BENGAL LITERARY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

Bengal Literary Conference which has been sitting at Bhagalpure is over. Various subject were discussed such as scientific terminology and historical researches. It was decided to establish a library and museum to be named after the late Dewan Bahadur R. C. Dutt. It was further proposed that an institute for imparting scientific and technical training should be established.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following race will sail to-day :—

SWEEPSTAKE RACE.—Sails at 4-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	Scr.	Officers Gloucestershire Regt.
Erin	1 34	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	12 4	Officers R. E.
Coralie	11 33	B. Thomas.
Sitara	11 33	J. E. Needham.

Course : Committee Vessel to North Karanja Buoy to Starboard thence Mark Buoy to Starboard thence to Committee Vessel = 6·31 miles.

The Maharajah of Patiala and the Political Agent have finished examining the papers in connection with the Patiala case and Counsel for prosecution has returned to Lahore. The order, it is reported, will be pronounced soon.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

A Few Outsiders Come in.

A moderate afternoon's sport brought a good sized crowd for a mid-week meeting, yesterday, to Mahalaxmi, and on an in-and-out day, the backers, although one met not many who were in pocket, probably had better chances than often occur.

The first race went to an absolute outsider, Koko running at the top price of 6 to 1, and in the second event Asfandier, who was second favourite at the liberal price—for Bombay—of fours, had nothing in front of him all the way, and had five lengths to spare at the post.

In the third race, amongst six runners, Master Theo was the favourite and justified his selection. Atj the same time Crossbred was supported and Lady Violet had one or two backers at long odds, but the former did the best performance that either could manage, coming in behind Lord Carlyon, the second horse, by a head.

For the Sir Cawasjee Jehangir Purse, old Precious took his accustomed place as favourite, but after a stiff race with Urgent, an outside shot at tens, he had to give in by a bare neck. His defeat was a great disappointment, especially to some of his backers to whom standing some way down the course it looked that he was a certain winner. Lady Spring, another outsider, landed the Stand Plate, another ten to one shot, and in the final race, Rajput, a steady second favourite at threes, came home easily by two lengths.

Details :

IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Beg's Koko 7st. 11b.....Brown 1
Mr. G. K.'s Danseuse 9st. 13lb.....Evans 2
Mr W. Mumford's Mandeville .....Whalley 3

ALSO RAN :—Gun Metal 8st 5lbs Southall; Evening Herald 7st. 9lbs. Hoyt.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Gun Metal, 3 to 1 Mandeville and Danseuse, 7 to 2 Evening Herald and 6 to 1 Koko.

THE RACE.—Evening Herald led from the start to the turn. A crowd passed on the straight, Mandeville leading Koko just behind. Mandeville, however, resumed out distance and Koko and Danseuse made a big race of it. The outsider just managed to get in front by a short head. Half a length separating the second and the third. Time—1 min 2 secs.

The totalizator returned Rs. 106 on a win and Rs. 45 and Rs. 29-8 on places.

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.

THE SECOND DEALERS.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr M Goculdas' Asfandier 8st 5lbs.....Hoyt 1
Mr T Gordhandas' Valens 8st 10lbs .....Evans 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Sulaik 8st 2lbs .....Southal 3

ALSO RAN :—Straight Tip (9st) Mujeed; Bahrin (9st) W Kaison; Sortie (8st 11lbs) Whitle; Sawyer (8st 10lbs) Comber; Nasibdar (8st 7lbs) Bansti; Rustam-i-hind (8st 2lbs) Amer; Tajimuhook (8st 2lbs) Ferguson; Guinea Gold (8st 2lbs) Hazza; Sir Hugo (9st 2lbs) Yusuf; Lama (7st 12lbs) Brown; Zeed (7st 12lbs) Abbas.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Tajulmulk, 4 to 1 Asfundier, 6 to 1 Valens and Lama, 8 to 1 Sulaik, 10's and over the others.

THE RACE.—Asfundier got off at the start and leading all the way was ultimately the winner by 6 lengths. The others came out in a bunch and sprayed out at the straight when Valens and Sulaik had a good race for second place, the former winning by 1-2 length. Time—1 min. 54 1-3secs.

Totalizator paid Rs. 56 for the win and Rs. 11-8, 26-8 and 27-8 for places.

Winner trained by C Bleach.

THE EXETER PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr W Mumford's Master Theo 9st 6lbs...Whalley 1
Mr M Goculdas' Lord Carlyon 8st 11b .....Hoyt 2
Mr Radho Mohan's Crossbred 8st 4lbs .....Barrett 3
Mr C K's Picturesque 7st 11lbs.....Ferguson 4

ALSO RAN.—Lady Violet 8st 5lbs, Southall; Metal Maid 7st 11lbs, Brown.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Master Theo, 3 to 1 Crossbred, 4 to 1 R. N. Picturesque, 5 to 1 Metal Maid, and 6 to 1 Lady Violet.

THE RACE.—Lord Carlyon went off at the start. At the turn he was lengths ahead and looked a very likely winner. Round the corner, however, Master Theo came along with a rushing pace and passed him at the stand. Won by a length. A head between the 2nd and the 3rd. Time—1 minute 28 1-5 secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 28-8 for win and Rs. 18 and Rs. 26 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR PURSE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr A Mistry's Urgent (7st 4lbs).....Mujeed 1
Mr R R S's Precious (10st 7lbs).....Brown 2
Mr Hasain Obejee's Dhafer (8st 0lbs).....Kaison 3
Mr Begs Famous (8st 4st).....Ames 4

ALSO RAN:—Peculiar 9st 11b, Evans; Parliament

BY THE WAY.

"THE FATHER OF ANTHROPOLOGY."

After holding office for more than a quarter of a century Dr. E. B. Tylor is resigning from the Chair of Anthropology in the University of Oxford. Dr. Tylor is now within a couple of years of four score and his work in the interest of his special subject cannot be over-estimated. "The Father of Anthropology," as he has been called, came to the front fifty years ago with a study of Anahuac, Mexico, and the Mexicans, and he followed this up with careful research work in the early history of the human race. Oxford got hold of him, and under his care the Anthropological School of the University takes a premier place amongst all other institutions of the kind. It is understood that Dr. Tylor is going to devote his leisure to the task of issuing the Gifford lectures.

THE AGENT-GENERALSHIP OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The Hon' Newton Moore, Premier of Western Australia, who is going to London to take up, it is understood, the vacant office of Agent-General for that State, is not yet forty. He is a remarkable example of rapid political promotion. Entering the Western Australian Parliament in 1904 as member for his native Bunbury, he was Minister of Lands in the following year, and the next year brought him the Premiership at thirty-five, only twenty-two months after he had taken his seat. He is a surveyor by profession, and as a citizen soldier holds rank as major of the 18th Regiment of the Australian Light Horse.

MENDELSSOHN'S "ST. PAUL."

For some unexplained reason none of Mendelssohn's compositions gave him so much trouble in conception and execution as his "St. Paul," which was finely rendered as the recent patronal festival of St. Paul's Cathedral. There are frequent allusions to those difficulties in his published letters. Thus he writes: "The first part of 'St. Paul' is now nearly completed, and I stand before it ruminating, like a cow who is afraid to go through a new door, and I never seem to finish it." Strangely, or perhaps not strangely, the selection of a suitable libretto gave Mendelssohn more difficulty than the composition of the music. He was nervously anxious lest any of the principal features in the life, character and teaching of St. Paul "have been either omitted or falsified."

DR. BEVAN'S CHURCH IN MELBOURNE.

One of the most important and influential Congregational pastorates of Greater Britain is now vacant that of the Collins-street Independent Church, Melbourne. The stipend is £1,200 a year. It has been held for twenty-three years by the Rev. Dr. Llewellyn D. Bevan, a once well-known London Non-conformist minister, associated with Highbury Quadrant. Dr. Bevan is going to another Australian City, Adelaide, to become the Principal of the Parkin Training College. The now vacant Melbourne pulpit was occupied for some years by the Rev. Thomas Jones, the "poet-preacher of Wales" two of whose sons, Sir D. Brynmor Jones and Mr. Leif Jones, sat in the last House of Commons.

TORY BONFIRES THAT WERE NOT LIT.

A Border correspondent, describing the great Tory fight for Roxburghshire, says: So confident of victory were the Tories that material for bonfires on the Eildon Hills had been collected, while a large number of torches had also been made and stowed away for Saturday night. On the eve of the poll there was a fine array of lords and dukes at Eildon Hall and at a meeting in Kelso one speaker stated that in twenty-four hours' time Lord Henry Scott would be member for Roxburghshire. How the Tories felt after all their hard work can better be imagined than described. There is no doubt that the loyalty of the farm servants to the Liberal cause resulted in so triumphant a return of Sir John Jardine.

A FAMOUS BANKING HOUSE.

Coutts's Bank is the subject of an interesting article by Captain Battine in the "Windsor Magazine." The Coutts family came originally from Dundee. It was Thomas Coutts who became chief of the Bank which bore his name, and which became of such importance in the latter half of the eighteenth century. One of the best known stories told about him is the legend of the lucky guinea, of which there are several versions. Like some other rich men, he preferred to dress as if he were a poor one. On one occasion he was at Brighton as the guest of the Prince Regent. As he was sitting on a bench outside the Pavilion an old lady passed him and took pity on his apparently forlorn conditions. "You seem to have known better days, my poor old fellow," said she, and tipped him a guinea. The Prince approached them from behind with some friends, and to the old lady's surprise, walked up, slapped her "protege" on the back, and said: "Tom Coutts, we have fined you a bottle for leaving us." The guinea has been kept in the bank as a mascot.

"THE BARONESS'S ROOM."

One of the most interesting rooms in the Bank building in the Strand is that known as the Baroness's Room. Its fine mahogany doors, fitted with handles and locks of Adam design, as well as the furniture, were transplanted bodily from the Baroness Burdett-Coutts's former residence, as also the Chinese wallpaper. This wallpaper is a most wonderful piece of Chinese work, brought to England by the Lord Macartney who as British Envoy to China distinguished himself by refusing to "kow-tow" at the audience which the Son of Heaven, as the Chinese Sovereign is called, accorded to him. This wallpaper decorated its former place for eighty years, and not without great difficulty has been bodily transferred. It is quite unlike the much-appreciated China papers which are gay with birds and flowers, but represents Chinese life in many phases by a long array of illustrations.

THE IRON DUKE AND HIS BANKERS.

The great Duke of Wellington banked at Coutts's. A certain artist having painted a portrait of him came for his remuneration. The Duke proceeded to count out a number of notes and coins somewhat laboriously and slowly. The artist thereupon ventured to suggest that a cheque on his bankers would do equally well, and save his Grace the trouble of counting out the money; but the victor of Waterloo turned on him with some bitterness and said "Do you think I want Messrs. Coutts to know what a fool I have made myself." It is just possible (Captain Battine thinks) that this anecdote was invented by the friends of the artist. At any rate, he is unlikely to have related it himself, and it is quite certain that it did not come from Wellington.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF THE WORLD.

In a religious census of the world which he has just published, Dr. H. Zeller, Director of the Statistical Bureau in Stuttgart, estimates that of the 1,544,510,000 people in the world, 534,940,000 are Christians, 175,290,000 are Mahomedans, 10,860,000 are Jews, and 823,420,000 hold other beliefs. Of these 300,000,000 are Confucians, 214,000,000 are Brahmans, and 121,000,000 Buddhists, with other bodies of lesser numbers. In other words, out of every thousand of the earth's inhabitants, 346 are Christian, 114 are Mahomedan, 7 are Israelite, and 533 are of other religions.

PIERRE LOTI'S RETIREMENT.

Captain Julien Viaud, having reached the age-limit of sixty, has been placed on the retired list of the French Navy. A contributor to "T. P.'s Weekly" thinks it is difficult to realise that it is now nineteen years since the officers of the "Formidable," then stationed at Algiers, learned that their messmate had been elected a member of the French Academy. It was felt necessary to give him some foretaste of the honours which awaited him at Paris—such a rare opportunity could hardly be thrown away. An old armchair represented the historic "fauteuil," palms—plentiful enough in sunny Africa—were freely stitched on to his uniform, and interminable speeches were inflicted on the new Academician, that he might learn to listen to prosy eloquence with cheerful grace.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Whole sale Depot 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE POSITION OF ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Now that a new regime has been inaugurated at the Admiralty, the naval engineer officers are determined to renew their efforts for improved rank and status in view of the approach of the date when the new training scheme will materialise. In this action the present engineer officers are encouraged by the support which their "campaign" has received from influential civilian quarters. Besides this encouragement, there is now a consensus of opinion that the success of the new scheme will not be assured until all distinctions of titles, uniform, and marks of respect between the present and future engineer officers are abolished. The report that a draft scheme is in existence which provides for certain changes when the new scheme reaches fruition does not satisfy the present engineers, many of whom regard the statement as a subtle device to checkmate the agitation. Rightly or wrongly, the impression prevails that Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson is not so favourable to the aspirations of the naval engineers as his predecessor in the office of First Sea Lord. Admiral Wilson is, however, known to have a very high estimation of the engineering branch of the service, and may be trusted to see that the anomalous position of the present engineer officers does not become inimical to the success of the new scheme, which will commence to materialise during his term of office at the Admiralty.

INSUFFICIENT DOCKING ACCOMMODATION.

A few weeks back it was reported that the first three submarines to enter the Dundee graving dock at this new submarine base, having once entered, were "bottled up" in the docks for ten days, during neap tides. This report was never contradicted by the authorities, who had been previously warned that this would be the case if the boats were docked. Furthermore, at that period there were eight other submarines bottled up in the King William dock with their keels embedded in the mud, which could not be got out and sent to the sea before high tides again served. And this touches a side of the dock accommodation question that needs much more attention than it has been given. It is all very well to state in glib replies to questions in the House of Commons or on the platform that we have so many docks capable of docking "Dreadnoughts", but there is the further question of whether "Dreadnoughts" can enter and leave these docks at all states of the tide. It is misleading to say that a certain number of docks exist which can take these huge fighting fabrics, when they would have to wait a week or so to be docked or undocked during neap tides. This is sometimes caused by the shape of the ships bottom not conforming to the shape of the bottom part of the mouth of the dock. There will be no time for waits and delays of this description when we are at war, when to lock submarines up in the docks of Dundee or bottle up battleships in the docks of Portsmouth would be to invite and possibly bring us, an irretrievable naval disaster. A few questions directed to this matter when Parliament meets would not be wasted.

PERSONNEL OF COLONIAL FLEETS.

It is satisfactory to learn from no less an authority that Mr. Cook, the Commonwealth Ministers of Defence, that there is no dearth of applications for positions in Australias new Navy. This experience will undoubtedly be repeated by the Ministers in Canada and New Zealand and as there will be a choice of recruits a good start should be made, both physically and mentally, with the personnel of our new Colonial Navies we understand that careful selections are also to be made in supplying officers and petty officers from the Mother Fleet to go to the colonies as instructors and organisers of the Colonial Navies. It is gratifying to find that there is no lack of volunteers for the Colonial service, as it is above all things necessary that at the outset the instructors and organisers should be thoroughly in earnest about their responsible duties, and not be lacking in those qualities of tact and sympathy with Colonial notions, and even prejudices, as by humouring rather than attacking these things will the foundation of popular and efficient Colonial Navies be laid. There will be a goodly number of Australian men who have been through the rough and tumble training in one of our heavy fighting fleets and through the courses of our gunnery, torpedo and signal schools, to form the nucleus of a personnel for the Commonwealth fleet, and this will very considerably lighten the duties of those who have the initial task of forming those limbs of our great Imperial Fleet which will be stationed in the far seas. There are likewise many Colonial officers in the ships of the Mother Fleet who will no doubt apply for and obtain appointments in ships of their own colony.

THE CHRIST CHURCH CASE.

We drew attention in a recent issue to the unexpected judgment in the High Court in the appeal against a decision of the Christchurch Magistrates, who had convicted a firm of contractors for selling liquor to a civilian in a canteen. It will be remembered that the Lord Chief Justice laid down that they had an absolute right to do so, and as the matter is of considerable interest from many points of view we have made further inquiries into the subject. The contractors in question were Messrs. Dickeson, a firm not only of the highest respectability but also very well and favourably known throughout the Army, and having, as it proved, the law on their side it is evident that they were perfectly right from their own point of view in the course they took. No one who has had any dealings with them would for one moment suggest that they are in the habit of indiscriminately supplying civilians in the canteens which they manage, but it is obvious that with the best intentions in the world a mistake may now and then be made by employees such as may have been the case on this occasion and it was therefore necessary for them to assert their legal position. On the other hand, it is easy to sympathise with the local justices. The Act of 1902 entirely deprived them of any jurisdiction in the granting of licenses for canteens, which are obtained from the Excise on the authority of the Secretary for War and they argue that the result is to make possible the indefinite multiplication of publichouses in areas where it is desirable that they should be reduced. The key to the solution of the problem lies of course in the King's Regulations which prohibit civilians from entering canteens in the capacity of customers. It is evident, however that on this occasion this salutary regulation was not enforced, which was unfortunate.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

According to the "Times" the peace strength of the German army during 1909 has reason to 620,000 of all ranks. Colonel Gaedke, in the "Berliner Tageblatt" puts the numbers as follow:—Administration, clerks, etc., 2,856; non-commissioned officers, 85,259; private soldiers, 504,446; one-year volunteers, 12,000—total, 604,561. If we add the 25,103 officers, we obtain the grand total 629,664. New musketry and cavalry regulations are issued. The army will as soon as possible be strengthened by the addition of a third battalions to every regiment now composed of two battalions; the 16th and 171st Regiments have already so been augmented. A pioneer battalion has been formed at Mayence. The 8th (new) Regiment of "Chevaux Legers" has been raised in Bavaria, where a (new) 6th Cavalry Brigade Staff has been formed. Prussia and Saxony each form a new cavalry brigade staff and a regiment of cavalry this year. The Army Service Corps battalions will be doubled in number, the Field Artillery will be reorganised and given a new projectile. But the great increase in 1910 will be the gradual formation of a whole new Army Corps, to be stationed in Lorraine, in which will be incorporated the following infantry brigades—viz., the 59th Saareburg, from the 15th Corps; 65th Morhange, 88th St. Avold, from the 16th Corps; 32nd Saarebruck from the 8th Corps. The artillery and cavalry for the new corps, which is to be No. 20, will, says "Le Temps," be provided either by taking units from other corps or by a redistribution of the regiments all through the German cavalry and artillery. The "Times" says: "The vote of sums for the Stettin camp means that there will now be twenty-two camps of instruction at the disposal of the army."

MRS. HARRIMAN, widow of the "railway king," has, the "Mail" says, taken a leaf out of the book of Mrs. Hetty Green by acquiring the control of the Night and Day Bank. She will be the first woman banker in the history of New York, for, contrary to the universal belief, Mrs. Green has never actually controlled the destinies of the Banks in which she is interested. The Night and Day Bank is the only one in New York which keeps open for the twenty-four hours.

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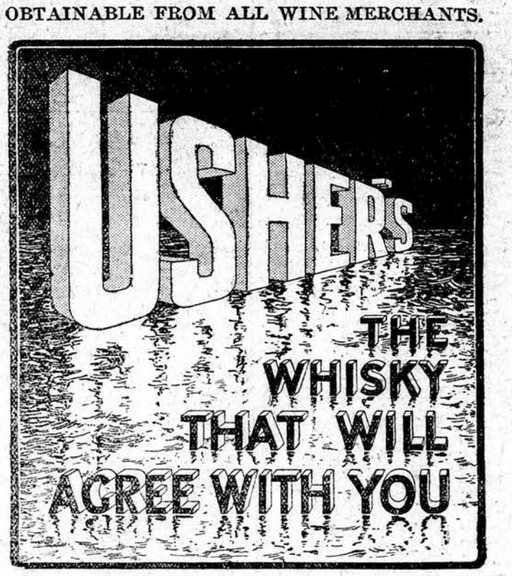

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

STAGE-DANCING.

"No one dances sober unless he chances to be mad." So the austere Roman orator declared, and despairing hostesses have been known to complain that the young men of to-day take that deplorable remark seriously. But, writes a London correspondent if our supercilious male youth do not choose to dance like their fathers, if the problem of men at a ball becomes yearly more difficult, there is no doubt of the popularity of dancing. Though men may be too superior or too lazy to dance themselves, they will crowd in thousands and tens of thousands to see other people do it for them. Not for many a year, not even when weary Whigs of the Reform Bill Parliament besieged their Whips for leave to take a night off and get "a sight of Taglioni's toes" has stage dancing been so popular. It is pleasant to be able to add that it has never so well deserved its popularity. The classic methods of the ballet remain in high favour, but it is not the costume or the style of the old-fashioned ballot which have won the new popularity of the art of the dance. No one, probably, would contend that the conventional short skirts of the prima ballerina are in themselves an aid to beauty. The most ardent admirers of that costume would have to confess that a taste for it has to be acquired. After all, there is nothing sacrosanct about its traditions. The horizontal skirt only dates from the middle of the eighteenth century. Some of the greatest dancers since that time have not cared to affect any fondness for it. On our own stage we find more than one artist who while admirable in the old style does not disdain more flowing raiment and is no less charming therein.

INTRICACIES OF CLASSIC DANCING.

The classic costume—though why a fashion that only dates from 1750 should be called classic it is hard to guess—lends itself to the elaboration of intricate movements and to the glorification of technique. No doubt a worker in any art from dancing to sublime poetry can hardly have too much technical skill. But displays of technique are not merely caviare to the general they are tire-some to the lover of true art. Musical fireworks, for example are not the highest kind of music to any person of taste. And the marvellous intricacies of classic dancing give less delight than many a simple and easy pose or step. Some might go on to argue that acrobatic poses and contortions are also encouraged by the horizontal skirt. There is insufficient reason for such censure as this. Every style of dancing tends in its worst forms to become an acrobatic display. But no doubts the classic school is to fond of motions and postures which are merely surprising. Professors of all arts, and dancing more than many, do well to remember Dr. Johnson's comparison of men and women who do astonishing things to dogs walking on their hind legs.

RHYTHM AND BEAUTY.

The fundamental principle of dancing rhythm. Without some suggestion of rhythm, of flowing, ordered motion, there can be no such thing as a dance. It is this which has turned philosophers to dark and puzzling speculation on the matter of dancing, which makes them suspect in it something profoundly primitive, more intimately and more mysteriously appealing to human emotion than any others of the arts, even music itself. All things in the universe, human and inhuman, move rhythmically. Our own heart beats to a rhythm no less than the tides, or the waves of light and sound, or the mysterious forces that surge across the other from world to world. But for such philosophising we need not linger here. The supreme value of rhythm no one is likely to dispute. Next it is necessary that the movements of the dance should express more or less subtly some human emotion, joy or sorrow, vigour or despair, as poignant or as complex as you please, so that it be something which the common heart of humanity can feel. Finally, the rhythmic expression must in the best of dancing be achieved by motions and poses in themselves beautiful. Of course, no one but a pedant thinks out general principles of this kind while watching a dance. But it is their recognition by fair and graceful artists which is responsible for the most delightful of our modern fashions in dancing.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 16.

Mergui and Dibrugarh each report three-quarters of an inch of rain and there has been some light precipitation in the extreme North of India.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain in the southern half of Burma are likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th February giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess in the extreme north but in defect in the extreme south-eastern districts. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the southern districts. Temperature has fallen; the maximum is now normal everywhere and the minimum is in defect at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture in Sind and is drier in Rajputana. Temperature is approximately normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in west Central India but in excess in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum has risen slightly but is still in defect in Central India and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at some stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been fine and dry and is likely to continue so.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Feb. 18.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer "Salsette" which is expected to arrive on Friday 6 a.m. will bring the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Connor, Mr A F
Clark, Mr G B, child, 2 infants and nurse
Lovibond, Mr C J E
McElhinny, Major W J
Kent, Mr E R child and infant
Willett, Mr G
Thomas, Capt D
Horsley, Miss
Elloroli, Mr C W
Sheans, Mr W J
Hillman, Mrs
Finleyson, Mr F
Cupper, Mr H J
Opie, Mr Jas
Pundt Mr Mrs A R
Hignett, Mr H A
Davis, Mr A A
Bose, Mr J A
Clayton, Mrs and ayah

FROM MARSEILLES.

English, Mr W
Hill, Capt C
Hayland, Lt R J
Lloyd, Capt R A
Hamilton, Mr D K
Blakford, Major A L
Palmer, Mr W J
Dunn, Capt E J
Stevenson, Lt Mrs H B
Fellowes, Capt B C
Carrett, Mr R C
Hancock, Major
Lopgman, Rev F F
Luxton, Mr F W
Hadow, Mr Mrs C M
Lloyd, Mr J H
Hawitt, Mr C S
Ahmed, Mr K
Grimwadi Mr E E
Murray, Mr J
Storey, Capt P S
Sime, Mr J A
Goldthorpe, Major F H
Lynch, Mr T
MaDougall, Mr A
Dagostino, Mrs A
Majender, Mr J B de
Philip, Mr W A
Evans Mr, Mrs and Miss

FROM BRINDISI—Faletti, Mr J

FOR KARACHI.

Elliott, Miss E C
Fordham, Capt W
Crombie, Capt D C
Turner, Maj A G B

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BANDS.

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Ballet Egyptien, No. 3. — H. M. Coldstream Guards
Mr. Blackman Cake Walk — Pryor's Band

QUARTETTE.

In England, Merrie England — Miss Perceval Allen, Miss Alice Lakin, Messrs. John Harrison and Robert Radford

CONCERT MUSIC.

When Shadows gather / Thou'rt passing hence — Mr. Evan Williams (Tenor)
King Charles — Mr. Kennerley Rumford (Baritone)
Three for Jack — Mr. Kennerley Rumford (Baritone)
The Devout Lover — Mr. Kennerley Rumford (Baritone)
The Perfect Way — Miss Amy Castles (Soprano)
When all was Young ("Faust") — Mdme. Kirkby Lunn (Contralto)
The Pipes of Pan ("The Arcadians") — Miss Marion Jerome
Dingle, Dongle, Dell — Miss Margaret Cooper (Soprano)

HUMOROUS.

So long, Mary — Miss Corinne Morgan and Chorus

INSTRUMENTAL.

HARP.
La Cinquantaine — Mr. Alfred Kastner
PIANO.
Rondo Capriccioso, Op. 14 — Herr Vladimir de Pachmann
VIOLIN.
Nocturne in D Major — Miss Kathleen Parlow

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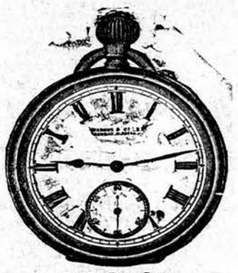

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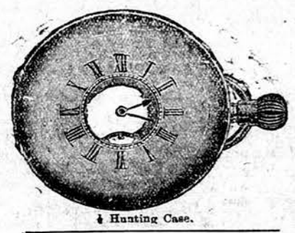

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Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair, Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. Od., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery and a burden to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing and peculiar dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

A Close Game in the Final.

The final round of the Bombay Junior Polo Tournament was played yesterday afternoon and was witnessed by H. E. the Governor and a large party from Government House, as well as by many members of the Gymkhana with their friends and others. Altogether a big crowd assembled to witness a fine game. After the easy win which the 33rd Cavalry had scored against the 13th Hussars, it was generally expected that they would have but little difficulty in disposing of General Alderson's Poona Team. However, the spectators were agreeably surprised in finding the General's side making such a stubborn fight. The game was fast throughout. Both sides had speedy ponies and if in this respect the Cavalry has had an advantage, the Poona Team put up such a defence that it left them only a small margin to win by. Major Martin's work was excellent and the rest of his team fighting against superior odds were always ready with assistance. Though the Secunderabad Team did most of the attacking the other side were fine stayers, and in the last two chukkers when the Cavalry were playing for safety they made one or two vigorous but unsuccessful attacks. The Cavalry were undoubtedly the better side, but the stubborn defence of the Poona men thoroughly deserved them the narrow margin by which they lost. The other side played a much prettier game, but could not grumble that they had not a bigger majority of goals. Aliyar Khan was quite the best man on the field and it was a wise piece of tactics which prompted the Cavalry captain to put him at back, when with two chukkers to go he had a goal to the good. During some frequent and dangerous rushes by the Poona men the Indian player made only one mistake and that was quickly retrieved by another member of the team. His resourcefulness and powerful tilting were the feature of the game.

Opening the game General Alderson's team promptly attacked, and Captain Denton's scored a goal. A penalty then was given in favour of the Cavalry and W. Kenworthy equalised. The Poona side then put up a very promising attack, but they were cleverly stopped by P. Wise. (Time, 7 min. 55 secs.) In the second chukker, Poona were the first to attack unsuccessfully, and after that the game was even. The General's side then carried the game some way beyond the centre, but some smart returns by three of the 33rd team held up a warm attack. Soon the game went to the other half and after some sharp work on the left Aliyar Khan gave his side touch-and with a long shot. (Time, 15 secs.) The third chukker commenced with hard play in midfield. An attack by the Cavalry was well relieved by Captain Denton. However, they returned and kept the game at his end for two or three minutes vigorously. Major Bremner commenced a promising run, but lost the ball near the centre, but the General's side carried on till near the goal where the ball went behind. Aliyar Khan took it back, but again it only rolled over the line, and then he with W. Kenworthy worked back again and the ball was sent over only a yard or two from the posts. (Time, 23 mins 5 secs.)

After the interval, Aliyar Khan followed up a long shot at a very hot pace and, although closely marked by the back, managed to get in a shot which only just missed. One more play followed near the Poona goal, and then again Captain Denton for the General's side seemed to have a chance, but he delayed a little and then being closely pressed was forced to let the ball go behind. At each end clever saves were made by Major Bremner and P. Wise and the chukker closed without any more score (Time, 29 mins, 35 secs.). In the last chukker the Cavalry played for safety by putting their best man Aliyar Khan at back. At the same time at first they had more of the game than their opponents. Both sides showed some fine defence and after some level play at the close of the game the score remained unchanged.

Result:—

33rd Cavalry		2
General Alderson's Team		1

Teams:—

General Alderson's Team.—General Alderson, No. 1; Major Bremner, No. 2; Captain Denton, No. 3; Major Martin, Back.

33rd (Q. O.) Cavalry.—Mr. G. Collins, No. 1; Mr. W. Kenworthy, No. 2; Aliyar Khan, No. 3; Mr. P. Wise, Back.

After the match, the "Idar Cup" was presented to the winning Captain by Mrs. Slade. She was introduced by General Swann, who congratulated the winners and condoled with General Alderson's Team on being runners up for the second year in succession.

BOMBAY RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

OPEN SINGLES.

Craig beat Sanderson, 15—11, 15—8, 15—11.
Richmond beat Mugland, 15—14, 15—7, 15—9.
The final will be played to-morrow, (17th) at 3-30.

BOMBAY RACES.

Fourth Day.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

HANDICAPS.

THE EXETER PLATE—Distance about 7 furlongs—Soult Line 10st 7lbs, Master Theo 8st, Bull Dog 8st, Refresher 8st, Stirabout 7st 13lbs, Crossbred 7st 12lbs, Lady Violet 7st 11lbs, Lord Carlyon 7st 9lbs, Picturesque 7st 7lbs, Metal Maid 7st 5lbs and Sporran 6st 9lbs. Top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 6lbs.

THE STAND PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs—Chobham 10st 11lbs, Paul Pry, 9st 13lbs, Posco 9st 4lbs, Castalia 9st 1lb, Pincher 8st 11lbs, Danseuse 8st 9lbs, The Missus 7st 11lbs, Boomey 7st 5lbs, St Patrick 7st 5lbs, Zotique 7st 3lbs, Lady Spring 7st 2lbs, Bucolic 7st 1lbs and Familiar 6st 9lbs. Two Top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 6lbs.

THE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR PURSE—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlongs—Precious 10st 7lbs, Peculiar 9st 11b, Sialkote 8st 7lbs, Second Thoughts 8st 5lbs, Famous 8st 4lbs, Parliament 8st 2lbs, Red 8st 1lbs, Dhafer 8st, Jehangir 8st, Merrily 7st 10lbs, Alma 7st 7lbs, Urgent 7st 4lbs, Sun 7st 11b, Amoed 6st 13lbs and Antica 6st 9lbs Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 6lbs.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs—Danseuse 9st 13lbs, Lady Navnie 8st 7lbs, Gun Metal 8st 5lbs, Mandeville 8st 3lbs, Evening Herald 7st 9lbs, Koko 7st 11bs and Signoretta 7st. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 7lbs.

THE ASIAN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs—Lookman 10st 11b, Tachreet 9st 3lbs, Rajput 9st 2lbs, Creditor 8st 13lbs, Winchester 8st 10lbs, Salanic 8st 9lbs, Gafal 8st, Mumbra 7st 13lbs, Mudloor 7st 12lbs, Nishan 7st 7lbs, Farick 7st 6lbs, Maimeen 7st 4lbs, Jassus 7st 11b, Real Blood 7st, Priceless 6st 13lbs and Fairfield 6st 9lbs. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 5lbs.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before noon to-day, Tuesday, 15th February.

Horses left in after declaration of final forfeit, at 12 noon on Tuesday, 15th February.

THE EXETER PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.—Master Theo, 8st 6lb, Lady Violet, 8st 3lb, Picturesque 7st 13lbs, Crossbred, 8st 4lb, Lord Carlyon, 8st 1lb, Metal Maid 7st 11lbs, Top weight not having accepted, weights have been raised 6lbs.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs, Chobham, Paul Pry, Posco, Castalia, Danseuse, The Missus Boomey, St Patrick, Zotique, Lady Spring, Bucolic, and Familiar.

THE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR PURSE—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlongs,—Precious, Peculiar, Sialkote, Famous, Parliament, Red, Dhafer, Jehangir, Merrily, Alma, Urgent, Amoed, and Antica.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs,—Danseuse, Gun Metal, Mandeville, Evening Herald, and Koko.

THE ASIAN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs,—Lookman, Tachreet, Rajput, Creditor, Winchester, Salanic, Gafal, Mumbra, Mudkoor, Nishan, Farick, Jassus, Real Blood, Priceless, and Fairfield.

THE SECOND DEALERS PLATE—About 1 mile,—Hebrin, Valens, Rookwood, Sortie, Straight Tip, Tajilamilook, Guinea Gold, Asfundiar, Zeed, Sir Hugo, Lama, Sulaik, Sawyer, Jack Simple, Nasibdar, and Rustom-i-Hind.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race.—The Imperial Plate, Distance 5 furlongs, 3-45 p.m.
2nd " The 2nd Dealers Plate, Distance 1 mile, 4-15 p.m.
3rd " The Exeter Plate, Distance 7 furlongs, 4-45 p.m.
4th " The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Purse, Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong, 5-15 p.m.
5th " The Stand Plate, Distance 5 furlongs, 5-50 p.m.
6th " The Asian Plate, Distance 6 furlongs, 6-20 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train will leave

Colaba	2-50 p.m.
Churuh Gate	2-55 p.m.
Grant Road	3- 2 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalaxmi ...	3- 6 p.m.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 15.

The latest news from the Nundydroog Mine in the Anantpur gold fields is to the effect that the lode on the 250 ft. level north of the south shaft is maintaining a strong character being quite 3 ft. wide and worth nearly 1 oz. of gold to the ton. Good development in the Mysore mine are again reported. The rise above the bottom No. 8 level at Riddlesdale was in quartz 4 ft. wide north 1 oz. 11 dwt. 18 gr. In No. 8 end north where it was thought the end of the ore shoot had been reached quartz had again been met 1 ft. wide assaying 1 oz. 2 dwt. 15 gr. There is a fine body of quartz in the face of the drivage south at this level averaging 2 oz. 13 dwt. 7 gr. for a width of 2 ft. and above this in No. 7 end south the quartz is 1 ft. wide carrying a value of 3 oz. 2 dwt. 11 gr. per ton.

BOMBAY RACES.

Bombay 9th Extra Meeting.

WEDNESDAY 23rd FEBRUARY.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr L Kantaraj Urs' ch e g Bucolie
Mr R R S' br aus g Killua
Mr R R S' b aus m Metal Maid.
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry.
Mr R R S' b aus m Posco.
Mr A J DeSouza's br aus m Winsome.
Mr A J DeSouza's a aus g Lord Merv.
Mr M Gooldass's b aus g Soult Line.
Mr M Gooldass's b aus h Lord Carlyon.
Mr F M Garda's b e m Lumination.
Mr F M Garda's b e h Chobham.
Mr Mumford's br e g Stirabout.
Mr Mumford's b e g Master Theo.

THE DONCASTER PLATE. Distance about 1 mile.

Mr R G Baldock's b aus g Ngakapa by Freedom—Modesty.
Mr Radha Mohun's b e g Flaneur.
Mr Vincent Clifford's ch e g Pincher.
Mr Paul's b aus g Bright Metal by Amhurst Aluminium.
Mr Vincent Clifford's ch e g Ashanti Gold.
Mr R R S' bl aus h Oakton.
Mr R R S' b aus m Paseo.
Mr Kelso's br aus g St Patrick.
Mr S A Wahed's br e g Chevalier.
Mr M Gooldass' ch e g Forfeit.
Mr M Gooldass' ch e m Lotique.
Mr F M Garda's b e h Chobham.
Messrs Garda and Clubwalla's ch e m Lady Violet.
Capt Grant and Tidswell's b e g Vancouver.

THE ARAB DEALERS PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Golden Measure 13-3
Mr Ali Bin Talib's ch a h Mishriff 13 2 3-4
Mr Ahmed Hazeng's g a h Independent 13 2 3-4
Mr Ahmed Hazeng's g a h Tado 13 2 1-2
Mr Ahmed Hazeng's b a h Occident 13 2 3-4
Mr Haji Md Mahmood's b a h Prosperity 14
Mr Badr Bin Alwa's b a h Injas 13 3
Mr A R Dakhil's ch a h Siberia 13 2
Mr Mahomed Laidan's ch a h Kaswar 13 2
Mr Mulla Hasooi's b a h Matarlowa 13 2 3-4
Mr Hassen bin Moosa's b a h Uddai 13 2 3-4
Mr Heath's ch a h Carthage 13 3 2-4
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Akseer 14
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Director 13 3
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Minecher 14
Mr Salim Abdul Rehmain's g a h Shinner 13 3
Mr Ebrahim Effendi's g a h Revolver 13 3
Mr Haji Ali Khaderi's b a h Mahrib 13 3 1-2
Mr S M Jayakar's b a h Dilaver 13 3 3-4
Mr Abdulla Mistry's g a h Mijwell 13 3
Mr Esa Mulla Sulleman's g a h Rajub 13 2 1-2
Mr S N Mahomed's g a h Reaper 13 3
Mr Jassim Amani's ch a h Western India 13 3 3-4
Mr R S Torage's b a h Bandy Dick 13 3 3-4
Mr R S Torage's ch a h Rugby 14
Mr M Gooldass's b a h Padsha 14
Mr M Gooldass' g a h Karrar 13 2 2-4
Mr J R Raja's g a h Sawyer 14

THE PAREL PLATE—Distance about 1 1-4 miles.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Swalior
Mr Heath's g a h Mehraj
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Tunis
Mr A Mahomed's b a h Silvermine
Mr W T Mill's bl a h Nagasbi 13 2
Mr R R's ch a h Deven
Mr Jinimistry's ch a h Young Salanic
Mr M Gooldass' ch a h Rubio
Mr M Gooldass' g a h Thuvil 13 3 3-4

THE COORLA PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman, 14
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Gold Mint 13 3 3-4
Mr Heath's b a h Dumra, 13 3 1-2
Mr A S Oomer's c a h Rajput 13 2 1-4
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Mumbra, 13 3 1-2
Mr A Razak's br a h Redfern 13 3 3-4
Mr R R's ch a h Tachreet, 13 3 3-4
Mr R R's g a h Mudkoor 13 3
Mr R R's c a h Rose 13 3
Mr James' ch a h Salanic 14
Mr Dara Cowasji's ch a h Tinfaudel 13 3 1-2
Mr Dara Cowasji's b a h Gafal 13 2
Mr R S Foragi's b a h Saree 13 3
Mr M Gooldass' ch a h Dilerjung 13 3
Mr M Gooldass's ch a h Winchester 13 3 1-4
Mr Newton's b a h Sirur 13 2 3-4
Mr Newton's ch a h Saud 13 2 3-4

THE KENSINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr R R's ch aus m Lady Nannie, 14 1 1-2
Mr Beg's bl aus g Koko 14 2
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Encourage 14 1 1-4
Mr M Gooldass' b e m Evening Herald 14 1 1-2
Mr M Gooldass' b e g Refresher 14-2
Mr M Gooldass' br aus m Signoretta 14-2
Mr M Gooldass' and A Nanji's br aus m Cheeky 14-1
Capt H Meynell's b e m May Morn 14-2
Mr W Mumford's br aus g Mandeville 14-2

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S birthday celebration was kept up with considerable ceremony on Monday at Bangalore. Over 1,000 poor were fed and Mr. J. Chakravati, Comptroller, Government of of Mysore, gave a most eloquent address to a large audience on the work of the Swami.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE small band of regular followers who made their way yesterday morning to the appointment at Jackal Hill were privileged to take part in a most excellent hunting run of about half an hour's duration—thoroughly enjoyable from start to finish. One is reminded by the earlier appearance of daylight that the season is passing away; but the mornings are cold and fresh and there is plenty of good sport still ahead.

As is usual from yesterday's meet a move was made for the Chuckla woodlands as soon as the early morning train had reached Andheri. In the scrub at the feet of the hill hounds drew attention to the fact that a jackal had been about, but the customer had evidently been gone some considerable time as they could make nothing of the line. The woods above proved tenantless and the master did not try the Mango Tope, presumably owing to the searching treatment that that locality had received during the last rain. Working across the Bomanwadi valley, however, hounds came upon the line of a Jackal in the bushes near the Tulsi pipe. This customer went off towards the Andheri road but suddenly turned sharp right handed having evidently made his point for the Powai Hills. The pack had their work cut out at first to follow a few tricky manœuvres on the part of their quarry, but afterwards settled down to give the field a nice scamper across the bunded country over the Marole cart-track to the Backwater. There again this rascal puzzled his pursuers who dashed into the stream only to return to the bank again in search of more evidence of his having crossed. Possibly it had happened that this cunning beast had entered the water and swum down stream a little before landing on the near bank again; for hounds subsequently picked up the line lower down the bank and were away very quickly in the direction of Sahar. Scent which had up to this time been rather catchy appeared to improve and extraordinary as it may seem hounds seemed to be quite familiar with the line even over the large burnt tracts of Melon ground country in the vicinity where the black and charred earth looked as dry as a bone. The fugitive on reaching the Sahar Nullah sought the shelter of this winding water course for a short distance but then led the way out into the line of bunds which formed the preliminary stage of last year's Point to Point course. On at least two occasions this year jackals have led the way from near the barracks down the bunds towards Sahar, but it was a novelty yesterday to be piloted in the reverse direction. Chosen for a Race of this description it can be imagined that the going is excellent and it was true enjoyable yesterday to gallop over the paddy fields with hounds running strongly ahead. The pack were making on their quarry and he was viewed putting down through the Vakola coverts to the nullah again. But even though this turn granted him a temporary respite he was soon obliged to try a hurried crossing of open ground in an endeavour to reach the Ceoria, creek so close were hounds upon him. He succeeded in putting a small arm of the stream between himself and his pursuers, but was then bowled over in a rocky quarry before he could make up his mind to take to the water.

So ended a charming little run, full of interest throughout and over most enjoyable hunting country. Only one mishap seemed to occur and one cannot keep good humoured by sympathising with the sportsman who did not quite complete the somersault he attempted to turn over his horse's head but landed on his back in the tiny stream that had to be crossed just before the kill!

Hounds will meet at Santa Cruz to-morrow and will move off directly the early train arrives.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday the 19th instant:—

R. B. Y. C. 2nd Challenge Cup Race—Course.—Committee Vessel to North Karanja Buoy to Starboard, thence to South Karanja Buoy to Starboard, thence to Committee Vessel to starboard, thence to South Karanja Buoy to port, thence to North Karanja Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel.—Distance—16·90 miles. Start at 3 p. m.

"B" Class Handicap—Course.—Committee Vessel to North Karanjee Buoy to starboard, thence to Sunk Rock to starboard, thence to Committee Vessel, thence to Mark Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance—1,250 miles. Start at 3-25 p.m.

"C" Class Handicap—Course—Committee Vessel to North Karanja Buoy to port, thence to Tucker to port, thence to Mark Buoy to starboard, thence to Committee Vessels. Distance—7-93 miles. Start at 3-35 p.m.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

THE Bombay Gazette.

SUPPLEMENT.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1910.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA.

Scheme of Reforms Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 15.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has undertaken the work of reform in the administration of his State and steps are being taken taken to start some useful institution. The Maharaja has issued orders, (a) that a State printing press be established and a newspaper in Gurmukhi language under State control be started as an educational organ for the masses. One of its objects would be to checkmate any seditious matter from British territory that may seek to filter down into the State ; (b) that Agricultural Banks and Co-operative Credit Societies be established in the State; (c) that a Law School be started and the present Bar be reformed; (d) that two State scholarships be given to two young men to study in foreign countries ; (e) that the present state of the Public Library of Patiala be placed on a proper footing and a special scientific branch added to it. Her Highness the Maharani is going to start a Purdah Club under her auspices.

FATAL REVOLVER ACCIDENT.

Death of Mr. Irwin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 15.

The death of Mr. H.R.B. Irwin, Agent of Messrs. Parry and Co., took place on Sunday evening. Mr. G. T. Boag, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, had arranged for a boating excursion and after they had got ready, Mr Irwin went back to his room promising to return in a minute. Almost immediately a shot was heard and when Mr. Boag went into the room he found Mr. Irwin lying in a pool of blood with a bullet wound in the head. How the accident occurred it is impossible to say, but Mr. Irwin was in the habit of carrying a revolver to fire at the fish in the backwater, and it is presumed that when he went to fetch the revolver it accidentally exploded.

Mr. Irwin was much liked by Indians and Europeans alike for his suavity of manneas and affability. He was a member of the District Board and one of the active promoters of the Gymkhana Club recently organised- The death is deeply and widely regretted.

THE BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 15.

The Government has sanctioned a special fee of Rs. 10 per diem for each jurymen in the Kheddah Sessions Case against Messrs. Bireh, Gupta and Mukerjee which has now reached the thirty-first day of hearing.

LATER.

Dalrymple Clark surrendered himself to the Assistant Commissioner of Police at the Police headquarters this morning and was arrested on two warrants issued by Gavin Scott, I.C.S., Special Magistrate, one warrant was issued on a charge of criminal misappropriation of Government money, other on the charge of falsification of Government accounts in connection with the Kheddah operations in Burma, and was released on the bail of Rs. 10,000 in his own recognisance and two sureties.

NEW RICE DEPOT AT BHAVNAGAR.

Direct Importation from Rangoon.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, FEBRUARY 15.

Mr. Currimbhoy Laljee Sajan, a prominent rice merchant of Bombay, who arrived here a few years ago, opened his firm in Bhavnagar to-day under the auspicious presidentship of Mr. Morarjibhai Tana, Personal Assistant to the Diwansaheb. Great enthusiasm prevailed for this bold enterprise. The meeting was a great success as it was largely attended by the principal citizens, leading merchants and state officials. This firm has opened business direct with Rangoon for rice and other grain and a cargo steamer is shortly expected with rice bags in the middle of March. The Mahajan unanimously resolved that one cent. per bag to be contributed towards the Charity Fund. The proceedings of this meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, after which "pansoopari" was distributed.

VICEREGAL ENGAGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

There will be a dinner party at Government House to-night.

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto attended the Gymkhana given by Mrs. Collin, Mrs. Forsythe and Mrs. Walker on the Ballygunj maidan this afternoon.

Colonel Hon Charles Lambton arrived in Calcutta by s.s. "Laisang" to-day and is a guest at Government House.

INSTALLING NEW ELECTRIC CRANE.

Serious Accident at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

A 30-ton electric crane was put up for the Port Commissioners near Howrah Bridge. While being tested to-day with 40-ton weight in spite of heavy iron girders and cross stays supporting it, the massive structure collapsed injuring a native attendant who was working the crane.

EXPLOSION IN DISHERGARH COLLIERY.

Eleven Men Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

A terrible explosion occurred at the latter part of last week at Dishergarh colliery. All the men in the affected seem, eleven in number, were killed, and as there were no survivors it is difficult to discover the cause of the catastrophe.

THE S. P. C. A. WORK.

Extensive Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 15.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee S. P. C. A., the following objects were discussed:—To invite the cooperation and support of all Indian princes and leading Indian and European public men, to coordinate the work of existing societies and bring them into touch with the Imperial Society, to found new Societies in India, to assist affiliated societies with advice on legal and other matters, to take up general questions common to all India as regards animals, to assist affiliated societies in the employment of agents, to take up cruelty cases where no affiliated society exists to encourage kindness to animals by (a) circulating pamphlets, (b) introducing books into schools, and (c) making appeals through the public press to ameliorate the condition of cattle at the time of famine.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 15.

Sir Thomas Lipton arrived here from Calcutta by the English mail steamer to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

Colonel Fowle, R. A., has been permitted to reside out of India.

It has been decided that in peace time Divisional Commanders will be given powers to telegraph to England reports of the death of officers of Indian and British service.

FREE LYING-IN-HOSPITAL FOR THE POOR.

Donations Invited.

It is proposed to build and maintain a Free Lying-in-Hospital of about 100 beds for poor women in the Mill Districts of Bombay. There will be accommodation for different castes, and native midwives will be taught nursing and supplied free to the poor. Rs. 1,50,000 will be required to build and equip, and Rs. 30,000 per annum to maintain.

The following gentlemen have agreed to become Trustees :—Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

Donations and subscriptions are now requested, which should be sent to the Bank of India, Ltd., in the name of "Free Lying-in-Hospital" or to the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, from whom further particulars can be obtained. Land has been applied for, and plans of the proposed Hospital and estimates have been made and can be seen at the Head Office of the Health Department. Donations promised :—Sir Sassoon David Rs. 1,000, Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia Rs. 1,000, Mr. C. N. Wadia Rs. 1,000, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit Rs. 500.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIM ON A HUNDI.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

KHUSHROO MOLED JAMSHED IRANI VS MIRZA MAHOMED KASHANI.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Mulla, Mulla and Co.

For the Defendant :—Mr. J. D. Inverarity Mr. J. N. Lowndes and Mr. B. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia.

His Lordship heard this suit filed by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 2,500 from the defendant with 9 per cent. interest and costs.

The plaintiff stated that by a hundi dated 12th January 1909, the defendant promised to pay to him Rs. 2,500 for value received. The date of the hundi expired and though repeatedly called upon, the defendants failed to pay the amount.

The defendant, in his written statement, said that the plaintiff's claim was impudent and false. He admitted signing the hundi, but denied that he received any consideration for the same. He had signed the hundi in favour of the plaintiff solely for his accommodation. He counter-claimed Rs. 2,000 for his half share in commission and brokerage.

The case is proceeding.

POLICE NEWS.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MALARIA.

Yesterday Mr. Dorabji Framji Koomana appeared in answer to a notice issued against his wife by the Municipality calling upon her to fill in or cover hermetically a well in her premises at Thakordwar.

Dr. A. Hoosein said the respondent had not complied with the order.

The respondent said he had sent a representation to the Commissioner with regard to this matter, but he had received no reply. He wrote as follows:—"With reference to your Notice No. 13 of 1909-1910 regarding the well in my premises at Thakoordwar Road I beg to state that I have already represented to you in my last letter that the well and its surrounding are kept very clean and in a perfectly sanitary condition and that the existence of mosquito larvæ in it is very doubtful as we ourselves or other inmates living in the premises have not ever complained of being troubled with mosquitoes or malarial fever.

The well is very serviceable to us on occasions of religious observance and I trust you will not take any action in the matter, which will annoy the religious feelings. In case the well is found still to be a nuisance in its present condition I shall be prepared to cover it with a wire gauze which I am informed is sufficient to ward off the complaint apprehended in your Notice under reference."

Dr. Hoosein said the well was examined several times and was found to contain mosquito larvæ.

The Magistrate said in view of the resolution of the Corporation that representations of the owners of wells should be heard by the Standing Committee, he would give one month's time to the respondent to do so.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 12th February.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

1	Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10	£16,000,000
2	Amount of Sterling Demand Drafts on London drawn in India	£ 156,000
3	Total	£16,156,000
4	Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 12th Feb. 1910, by Council Bills*	£20,410,042
	" " By Gold	£ nil
5	Amount remitted in excess of estimate	£4,054,042

* Of this sum £4,450,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.